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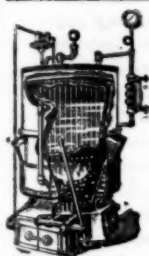
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We observe that our contemporaries of the daily papers, after much floundering in speculation, have reached the conclusion stated in the Journal two weeks ago concerning the significance of the action taken by the Emperor of China in depriving the Viceroy Li Hung Chang of his yellow jacket. S. L. Gracey, who was recently United States Consul at Foochow, China, says of the Emperor's action: "It is not necessarily a mark of disfavor or any real disapproval. If he has been deprived of his yellow robe or button, it was probably suggested or recommended by His Excellency Li himself, because he allowed the war with Japan to come on, or because he did not have a great number of troops massed on the borders of Corea, sufficient to prevent any invading foe from entering the peninsula occupied by the 'Hermit Nation.' He should have been wise enough to have foreknown what was coming and have prepared for it." On one occasion the Viceroy asked the Emperor to impose upon him a fine of \$10,000 because his province had been visited by a flood, for which he was, however, not to blame. This is the Chinese method of showing humility and warding off the attacks of venomous critics. Mr. Gracey says: "There is a reason for all this, senseless as it may seem to us. It impresses the people with respect for those who rule over them, who are supposed to know all things that might, could, would or should occur, and plan for it as a kind, paternal Government should. It is a part of that great paternal system in which the rulers are supposed to exercise ceaseless fatherly vigilance in the welfare of their people, who are to be guarded by the said rulers with paternal watchfulness and care. If the degradation of His Excellency Li means anything as showing real disapproval on the part of the Board of War, who would advise the Emperor in such a case, it may be the worst piece of business they have engaged in for many a day. Viceroy Li is a Chinaman and has long been regarded as the one man in the Empire who, if he had the mind to do so, could consolidate Chinese opposition to the present Tartar Government and overthrow the dynasty. He has been cajoled and flattered by the Government for many years, and feared by them as well, and if made angry by personal insult would at this juncture lead a successful revolt. But that it is merely 'look see piggin' appears from the accompanying statement that larger powers and an immensely increased army are placed at his disposal and direction. This is probably only one of the strange phases of Chinese customs." The Journal is able to speak with authority on these matters because of the fact that one of its editorial staff was formerly attached to the staff of Li Hung Chang and spent several years in Mongolia north of the great wall and in the section which is now becoming the scene of the Chinese military operations against the Japanese in Corea.

Our expectation that President Cleveland would follow his wise action in the case of Capt. Eugene Wells, of the Army, by similar action in the case of Louis A. Yorke, late of the Navy, has been realized. On Saturday the President sent to Congress a message vetoing the bill relating to Mr. Yorke, late Passed Asst. Paymaster of the Navy, and to retire him. Mr. Cleveland says: "The authority attempted by the bill to be given to the President, to thus make an appointment to the office of Paymaster in the Navy without the interposition of the Senate, appears to be inadvisable under that clause of the constitution which only permits the President to appoint certain officers 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.' The bill provides for the immediate retirement of the beneficiary. He is now but 47 years old, thus lacking 15 years of the time when he would be entitled to retirement on account of age. There is no suggestion that he is physically incapacitated, as he is free from all bodily ailments. I feel obliged to disapprove the bill herewith returned, because I believe the power to appoint a Paymaster in the Navy ought not, under the constitution, be conferred upon the President alone, because if the beneficiary were restored to the Navy there would be no justice or propriety in placing him upon the retired list, and because, upon the merits of the case, I am of the

opinion the judgment of the examining board ought not to be reversed."

Mr. Yorke was discharged from the Navy because a board reported that he had the "mental fitness to perform officially all the duties, both sea and shore, of the next higher grade, but had not the professional and moral qualifications required." This finding was confirmed after a re-examination. The bill on the subject provides that the action of the board be declared null and void, and authorizes the President to appoint Yorke to the office to which he would have been promoted but for his dismissal, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of Paymaster. We are glad to find the President taking this stand. It is time that it should be made clear that the Army and the Navy are not eleemosynary institutions and that citizens are trained for the military and naval services not for the purpose of affording them support and congenial occupation, but because the country has need of their service. The contract on the part of the Government is based upon the understanding that it is to receive efficient and diligent service. Every consideration should be shown to those who have once rendered such service and without fault of their own are deprived of their ability to do so longer. But what claim of right have those who have neglected their opportunity to establish a reputation for faithful and efficient service? To listen to their pleas for restoration is to discredit the Service, lessen its morale and discourage the efforts of those who realize the obligations of duty.

The Navy Department has just received an interesting report from Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, concerning the sinking of the Brazilian rebel cruiser, the Aquidaban, which is now undergoing repairs at Rio. The Aquidaban, it will be remembered, was sunk by the torpedo boats of the loyal squadron of Brazil. Rear Admiral Kirkland's report is as follows: "I have the honor to furnish the Department with the following information regarding the injuries to the Brazilian cruiser 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban. The information was obtained by Ensign N. E. Irwin, of the Newark, by a personal inspection. The vessel was apparently struck by a torpedo on the port bow between the sixth and seventh frames, the injuries extending from the bow on the 12th frame and below the protective deck, which was apparently uninjured. All bilge frames, etc., on this side were crushed inward, denoting an external expansion on the port side. The water-tight bulkheads at the sixth frame were entirely carried away, as were other frames aft to the water-tight bulkhead at the 12th frame, which was uninjured and door closed. The two forward compartments only were flooded. On the starboard side, two feet above the keel, and near the seventh frame, is a hole about two feet in diameter, the ragged edges of which are flanged outward and aft, showing the direction of the missile to have been broad off the port bow. This hole was presumably made by the head of the torpedo being blown completely through the ship in its original direction. The frames, longitudinals and plating in the near vicinity of the explosion are much twisted, but the remainder of the hull is in good condition, and apparently uninjured by the explosion. When the vessel was abandoned by her crew at Santa Catharina, after the torpedo attack, they evidently attempted to disable her battery. All the guns were found to be more or less injured, except the two 70 pounders in the stern. The threads on the breech-plugs of the main battery were cut and some of the Nordenfeldt guns had been thrown overboard. She is said to have made the trip from Santa Catharina with the two forward compartments full of water, and is now undergoing repairs in the government drydock at this place. On her arrival on May 24, her name was changed to the 24 de Maio."

It was a relief to be able to print last week the fact that the accusation of irregularities in the manufacture of Carpenter projectiles had collapsed utterly, and that, after overhauling about half of the shells in stock without finding a fault, the disgusted ordnance officer reported that it was useless to go further. The success of the Carnegie informers probably took a good many other men

into the business of spying, and it was inevitable that some should overreach themselves. So far, we believe, irregularities have been found in the work of two establishments only, for we do not consider the reported defects in the Midvale gun castings as indicating an attempt to put off inferior work on the government.

Out of the ruck of suspicion and impudent chicanery will grow, and indeed has grown, a more critical and more judicious inspection, and when we consider the extent to which improvement in materials and manufacture has been carried, it is evident that further advances are to be made only by employing the most exact and critical means of inspection. The Journal has reprinted the wondering remarks of English contemporaries who are surprised, not at defects and failures, but at the publicity we insist on giving them. We believe that ours is the best way, and that the searching light of investigation that is now thrown upon the manufacturers will have good results. It is not pleasant to have a good work begin in this bad way, but the work is good, and we believe that the way we have adopted is the only way in which the ultimate gun and the ultimate armor are to be attained.

In this work the ordnance officers of both services will have to play an elevated as well as an able part. Their present contest with manufacturers will probably obey the usual rule, that there are blows to be taken as well as given, but if harmonious co-operation succeeds this period of strife, we have no doubt that American ordnance and armor will both reach a perfection that nothing but this thorough investigation could give them.

The Medical Corps of the Army was reduced in numbers by 15, as a result of the Army appropriation bill just enacted by Congress, and since its approval by the President, Brig-Gen. Sternberg, the Surgeon General, has been endeavoring to distribute his small force, so that at all the posts there may be stationed medical officers. The task, however, he finds to be an impossible one, and very reluctantly he has been compelled to come to the conclusion that the Army must employ private practitioners at some of the posts. With the object of having as many of the posts as possible taken care of, however, by medical officers, it is his intention to withdraw a number of officers from Department headquarters and assign them to other stations. Orders are expected soon to issue relieving Maj. D. L. Huntington, Medical Director at the headquarters of the Department of Colorado; Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bache, Medical Director at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte; and the medical officer on duty at Boston, Mass., and directing them to proceed to posts unsupplied with medical officers. The Medical Director at Chicago will not be removed, as his presence is necessitated by the large number of recruits who come before him for examination. Lieut.-Col. A. Hartsuff, Medical Director, on duty at San Francisco, has already been relieved, and the vacancy at the Department headquarters will not be filled. As a result of the new law, the Surgeon General has found it necessary to announce that there will be no examination in September to fill the 10 vacancies heretofore existing, as was the original intention. The reduction of the corps by 15 takes in these 10 vacancies, and before any promotions can occur five officers must be retired or be removed from casualty. It is expected that promotions will begin again by the fall of next year.

The annual reports of Department Commanders are now in course of preparation and are due in Washington early in September. The past year has been comparatively quiet in many sections, but the labor troubles in others have kept the troops quite busy and on the alert. We trust the labors of the troops in this connection may, in the future, be comparatively light, but the outlook is not particularly exhilarating.

The New York "Sun," in noticing Gen. Wesley Merritt's recent general order complimenting the troops in his Department for their actions during the recent labor riots, says: "These troops of the Department of Dakota were not exceptional for celerity of movement and good conduct. The movements of the regulars in all quarters were made promptly and effectively."

Mr. Meyer's bill "to promote the efficiency of the Militia" was considered by the House on Friday, Aug. 10, in Committee of the Whole. In the course of the debate Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, asked: "If it is necessary to have a larger standing army, would it not be better that the General Government should increase the Regular Army?" Mr. Meyer answered: "I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I am no advocate of an increase of the Regular Army. On the contrary, I should oppose such a proposal, and this bill does not contemplate anything in that direction." He further argued that the Militia must be our main reliance for preventing civil disturbance, saying: "It is much to be preferred that these civil disorders should be quelled by State troops and by the State Militia acting under State authority. The valuable services rendered by State troops in this and in former emergencies must not be forgotten. . . . We have enough soldiers in the Regular Army, supplemented as it is by the National Guard of the respective States, whose numbers, over 100,000 men embracing all arms of the service—infantry, cavalry and artillery—form an ample reserve for emergencies. There is much State and national pride in their standing and efficiency; they are well drilled, disciplined and equipped. Besides these, the reserve militia would afford nearly 10,000,000 men liable to military duty, who would be ready for any patriotic call. The strong military spirit of our people needs but little stimulus to maintain the efficiency for prompt service. With the States amply prepared, we need no costly standing armies as in Europe, drawing, like an octopus, upon the substance and the fruits of the labor of our tolling masses."

Following close upon the trouble between Secretary Herbert and Fourth Auditor Morton comes the announcement that Admiral Ramsay and Comdr. Folger, of the Yorktown, have locked horns. The trouble arose over the refusal of Ensign Harry A. Field to obey an order, and in his disobedience he is said to be upheld by the Admiral. It appears, according to Comdr. Folger's report, that while cruising in Bering Sea he thought he saw land and he ordered sounding to be taken and Ensign Field to enter its location on the log book. Ensign Field declared that there was no land, and sure enough it turned out that he was correct. For his failure to obey orders Comdr. Folger placed him under arrest for ten days. In view of the fact that there was no land in the vicinity of the place Comdr. Folger indicated Admiral Ramsay thinks he was quite right in declining to enter it upon the log book. The result of the trouble will be awaited with interest.

Section 12 of the proposed bill for Navy reorganization provides for a board to consist of five Admirals to examine the records of certain officers, and to decide who shall be retained on the active list and who shall be placed on the reserve list. Lower down in the section we find that the meetings of this board are to be in secret; no provision for the presence of the man whose record is being examined is made. The board is forbidden to make or keep any written record of its proceedings, except its findings. Its members are sworn ever to conceal and never to reveal (except in a court of law) any of the secret proceedings, nor to tell how any one voted, and all must sign the finding regardless of opinion. The finding of the board is delivered to the Secretary of the Navy, and the final action in the case is taken by one who has no opportunity to judge the evidence which influenced the board.

In this country such boards can never be popular, because those concerned desire to know what is done. Therefore it is necessary that the honor of the Navy should be above suspicion. If there is a rumor that A. was retained on the active list because he had social and political influence, and that B. is on the reserve list because he hadn't influence of any kind, then the Navy should be in a position to show by the records that the rumor has no foundation in truth. The acts which we try to hide from the world are by the world regarded with suspicion. The Navy should strive to avoid even the appearance of evil.

Sir Henry Bessemer, in an article on the Bessemer steel industry in the "Engineering Review," re-

calls the fact that steel, which a third of a century ago cost from £50 to £60 a ton and required 10 days for its manufacture from wrought iron bars, is now made in 30 minutes from cast iron worth only £3 a ton. The article gives a vivid picture of all that has been brought about by this revolution in a manufacture in which, up to our own time, there had been no change since blades of matchless temper were wrought in the forges of Damascus and Toledo. Steel is now adapted to a thousand purposes of which our ancestors had no conception. By way of giving some idea of the enormous production of Bessemer steel now, Sir Henry asks us to imagine a wall 5 feet in thickness and 20 feet high, like a gigantic armor plate formed into a circle, and made to surround London. The inclosure so made would contain an area of 795 square miles, and this great wall of London, weighing 10,500,000 tons, would just be equal to one year's production of Bessemer steel.

General A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., telegraphed Aug. 12 from Denver, Colo., to General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, at Washington, D. C.: "The commanding General, Dept. of Colorado, has just received from the hands of the courier the message delivered by you at Washington at noon, Aug. 6, for transmission to Denver by bicycle. Your wheeled greeting has rolled more than two thousand miles, over mountain, valley and plain, through ten States, and ascended to a mile's altitude, covering over one hundred days' march for troops, thus accomplishing in six days one of the most notable feats on record in transmitting information by human power alone, over the greatest space in the shortest time. The League of American Wheelmen in this achievement has shown that the potent national manhood, which has again accomplished a record-breaking feat, may be confidently relied upon to continue to speed the wheel of our country's progress farthest north, south, east and west."

Referring to the discussion of an increase in the Regular Army, the Baltimore "News" says: "The regular soldier is rarely seen. The Army is hardly large enough for the simplest show of garrison work, and no one except those officially concerned takes any interest in its movements. Yet occasionally we see upon emergency how truly serviceable the Army may be. While as a rule the militia may be depended on, there are times, as has just been seen in the West, when the citizen soldiery may sympathize with a mob and become disaffected. The regulars, however, are always faithful to duty. They know nothing but obedience to orders, and in every emergency may be counted upon to do exactly what they are told. Neither do they know fear, faltering or fatigue. In view of all that has happened, it would not be surprising if Congress should decide that the Army of so great a country, comprising so much territory and so many people, ought to be larger than it is."

The New York "Times" tells the story of a little American girl who journeyed all the way over the sea to visit a certain "dear uncle," only to find that he was off at the barracks doing his soldier duties. As she was told that no one but the Emperor could help her, with true American independence she wrote to him, telling him how sorry she felt to find her dear uncle away, and saying that she had often heard of the Emperor's kindness, and was sure, when he knew all about the circumstances, he would arrange for her uncle's return. The letter reached the Emperor, and eventually arrived at the War Office, with instructions attached to it. Eight days after the "dear uncle" was informed that he might either postpone his military duties entirely until next year, or receive permission to spend some days in his native village, the quaint appeal of the trusting little niece having quite won the monarch's heart.

In a circular issued by an insurance company we are told that during the Civil War there were nearly two deaths from disease to one in battle. "The average death rate from wounds received in action, for three years' service, was only equal to the ordinary death rate during the six years following age 20. A careful study of the latest statistics shows that the death loss from any one battle never exceeded 60 per 1,000 of the number present; and this high percentage is only obtained by adding 64 per cent. to the number reported killed, as the probable number of mortally wounded. A man might have been in all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac with only about the same risk of being killed that a man has of dying from ordinary causes between the ages of 40 and 65." Another statistician estimates that a year of tariff controversy has cost the country more than four years of civil war.

The New York "Times," of Sunday, Aug. 5, has an illustrated article of Dr. Saunders' "invalid bed," recently exhibited at West Point, and to which excellent invention we referred some time ago. Dr. Saunders is a well-known Army man, for many years on duty at West Point, and now a resident of Highland Falls. During the war, when he was doing duty with the hospital corps, he saw the great suffering caused to soldiers by moving them in trying to reach their wounds. Being a man of susceptible temperament, he thought how it would be beneficial to the badly wounded to be in beds wherein their wounds might be treated and dressed without unnecessary pain. He devoted every odd moment of his time to the fulfillment of this object, now attained.

Col. Matthew Marsh Blunt, 16th U. S. Inf., who was retired for age Aug. 13, has an honorable and distinguished service, dating from July 1, 1853, when he was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the artillery. When the war broke out he was appointed Captain, 12th Inf., and served with efficiency and gallantry, receiving the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg and Petersburg. He attained the Colonelcy of the 16th Inf., in 1883, and during the 11 years' service with it has been esteemed and respected. Colonel Blunt is a New Yorker and had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1856.

Provision has at last been made for the whole of last year's graduating class from the Naval Academy. When President Cleveland returns from his trip to Gray Gables he will send in the nominations of John T. Myers, Edward S. Kellogg and David V. Allen, to be assistant engineers in the Navy of the United States. This is done under the act of Congress recently approved allowing the President to fill vacancies in the Engineer Corps from Academy graduates who fail to obtain commissions on account of a lack of vacancies in the line. Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, of the Marine Corps, is also anxious to get into the Engineer Corps, and Secretary Herbert is now considering his request to be transferred to that corps.

The repeal of the Proctor law in the matter of re-enlistment after ten years' service recalls Rudyard Kipling's poetical reference to the injury done the British service by a somewhat similar practice. Tommy Atkins, who has got back into the ranks by re-enlisting under an assumed name, says:

A man that's too good to be lost you,
A man that is 'anded an' made—
A man that will pay what 'e cost you
In learnin' the others their trade—parade!
You're droppin' the pick o' the army
Because you don't 'elp 'em remain,
But drives 'em to cheat to get out o' the street
An' back to the army again!

As the steamer J. B. Schuyler was passing Sandy Hook Aug. 14, says the "Herald," a dynamite shell, fired from the Proving Grounds, struck the water and exploded close to the steamer, but no damage was done. The "Herald" then deplores its fate that "some of these days it may have to record a disaster, in the sinking of a heavily loaded excursion steamer while passing Sandy Hook." So far as our knowledge goes the officials at the Proving Grounds are always properly careful when experimenting, and we have heard of no unusual excitement in this matter.

Lieuts. Degouty and Delgney-Malvas, of the French Army, who have just been released from a German fortress, report that they were treated as prisoners of war, and the Prussian officers showed them much kindness. As they drove to the station at Glatz flowers were thrown to them, and as the train steamed away many called out, begging them to retain pleasant recollections of the Fatherland. They declare that this warm feeling was for France rather than for themselves.

General Schofield has under advisement the issuance of a new order for target practice for all the Army Departments except the Departments of the East and Texas, in the latter of which the practice is now being held. The new order provides that all the firing must be over by Sept. 27 at least, in order to give the men selected for competition for places on the Army team time to get to Chicago by Oct. 1, when the shooting begins.

An idea has been put forward in Germany that a special corps of orderlies should be organized and trained, whose sole duty in war should be the rapid and intelligent carriage and delivery of messages and orders on the battlefield. A strong squadron of such men would be quite sufficient for the needs of an army corps, and the addition of such a body would not seriously increase the expenses of military establishments.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut.-Col. James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, is visiting his mother, Mrs. John Forney, and sister, Miss Tillie May Forney.

Surgeon J. C. Boyd, U. S. N., Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has returned from Asheville, N. C., where, in company with his family, he spent his leave.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville, U. S. N., came to New York on Aug. 17 from Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for the manufacture of the new boilers of the Chicago.

Mrs. Wiltse, widow of the late Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U. S. N., who is spending the summer at Rutland, Vt., will leave that place Sept. 1 for Lake Mohunk, to remain with her family until October.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Dufferin, Rear Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the cruiser Chicago, and others were entertained Aug. 12 at dinner by the German Emperor aboard the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, off Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Commodore Phillip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, left Washington on Friday night for Norfolk, where he will make an inspection of the navy yard and warships building there. He will return to Washington on Monday morning.

A London despatch informs us that on Aug. 11 the Prince of Wales entertained George Gould at dinner and the same day visited the U. S. cruiser Chicago. The yards were manned and the customary salute was fired as the Prince approached the war ship.

Mrs. Rush and Miss Rush, of Washington, wife and daughter of Lieut.-Comdr. Rush, U. S. N., who have returned from a two years' residence in Europe, will, after a short stay at their country seat on the Hudson River, go to Bar Harbor for the remainder of the season.

Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan, one of the assistants to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, left Washington on Thursday last for Bar Harbor, Me., to join Mrs. Mulligan, who is summering at that resort. Lieutenant Mulligan expects to be gone several weeks.

Col. Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Heywood are at Saratoga. In September Mrs. Heywood will visit friends in New York State until October, when she will return to Washington. Colonel Heywood will return to the city the 1st of September.

Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has received a report on the conduct of the naval contingent landed at San Francisco and Oakland during the strike. It speaks in terms of high praise of the efficiency and excellent conduct of the marines and bluejackets during their service ashore.

Among Navy officers registering lately in New York city are Lieut. B. W. Hodges, St. James Hotel; Lieut.-Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Colonnade Hotel; Assistant Engineer C. B. Price, Barrett House; Naval Cadets W. S. Whitted and R. K. Crank, Sturtevant House; Naval Cadet W. C. Davidson, Grand Hotel; Paymaster G. H. Read, Murray Hill Hotel.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, the genial assistant to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has returned to his desk at the Navy Department from a short vacation. Lieut. Lauchheimer first visited the family of Lieut. McLean, of the Navy, who are stopping at Towanda, Pa. He then went to Atlantic City, where he secured the rich, fine tan which now graces his countenance.

Chaplain Joseph P. McIntyre, U. S. N., on duty at the New York Navy Yard, is the subject of an interesting sketch in the New York "Herald." He is, says the sketch, a tall, good-looking, athletic young man, who celebrated his 36th birthday in February. Some of his adventures as a minister of the gospel in the far West, before he attained his majority, read like chapters from a dime novel. He was the first clergyman to take up a permanent residence among the blacklegs, criminals, gamblers and fugitives from justice who comprised the greater part of the population of the mining camp of Tombstone, Arizona Territory.

Dr. John T. Nagle, of the Health Department, New York city, a medical officer of the Army during the War of the Rebellion, has recently addressed a letter to the President of the United States reciting the portion of the constitution which makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and authorizes him to require the opinion in writing of the principal officers in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. Dr. Nagle then requests that "the Secretary of War be asked by you (the President) to give his opinion in writing as to the reason why the Adjutant General and the Surgeon General designate as 'civilian employees of the government' acting assistant surgeons of the U. S. who were placed in the position of commissioned medical officers by the U. S. government," etc.

An enjoyable hop took place at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Wednesday night of last week, which was one of the events of the season. The prime movers in the affair were the following young ladies in the yard and from Vallejo: Miss Burrage, Miss Alice Cuts, Miss Woods, daughter of Medical Director G. W. Woods, U. S. N.; Miss Emilita Cordon, of Vallejo; Misses Palmer, Bostwick, McDougall and Skelding, and for chaperone the charming wife of Captain Howison, commandant of the yard. Dancing began at 9 o'clock in the well-known sail loft to the music of the Independence Band, and, with a short intermission for supper at 11:30, continued until long past midnight. The young ladies are receiving many congratulations over the success of their efforts. Many officers from the Charleston, Monterey and Thetis were present, and the occasion will long be remembered. Mare Island and Vallejo furnished the full contingent of officers on duty in the station, and their verdict is voiced in the phrase, "Do so some more." The compliment was returned by the officers on duty afloat on Tuesday night of the present week.

Admiral James A. Greer and family have left Washington for Atlantic City.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., sailed for England Aug. 15 on the steamship Paris.

Chief Engr. Edward D. Robie and family are spending the summer in the Catskills.

Paymaster George H. Read, U. S. N., registered, Aug. 13, at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city.

Lieut. Henry S. Chase, one of the assistants to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is spending his vacation in the heart of "the mother of Presidents."

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, one of the popular officers on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has gone to Oakland, Md., to join Mrs. Ackerman.

Prof. S. P. Langley, formerly of the U. S. N., the eminent astronomer, has had the degree of D. C. L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, England.

Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has returned from Philadelphia, where he paid a pleasant visit to numerous friends.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has returned from Oakland, Md., where he has been spending a few days with Mrs. Alger.

Chief Engr. Robert McElmell, of the U. S. N., president of the Engineer Naval Examining Board, has returned to the Pennhurst, Atlantic City, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. L. H. Finney, Jr., private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, has gone to Old Sweet Springs, West Va., for a few weeks' rest, necessitated by the arduous duties which he is called upon to perform.

Ensign William W. Phelps, on duty at the Navy Department as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was granted 30 days' leave on Wednesday last and will spend it visiting relatives and friends in Baltimore.

Naval Constructor David W. Taylor has returned to the Navy Department from Bath, Me., where, as a member of the Board on Changes, he inspected the ram Katahdin, which is under construction at the Bath Iron Works.

Mrs. L. L. Reamey, wife of Lieutenant Reamey, of the Navy, has left Goshen for Deer Park, Md., where she will stay the remainder of the season. She is accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Cullen Brewster, of New York.

Ensign W. B. Whittlesey, on duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, received on Tuesday last his commission as Lieutenant, Junior Grade. Ensign Whittlesey is being heartily congratulated by his friends on his deserved promotion.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo left Washington on Wednesday last for a two weeks' stay on the banks of Saranac Lake, New York State. Mr. McAdoo has been acting Secretary of the Navy during Mr. Herbert's absence, and his performance of the multitudinous duties of that position has been all that could be desired.

Lieut. W. H. Beehler, on duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, is in Baltimore superintending the erection of his invention, the Solarometer, on board the North German Lloyd steamer Weimar. The instrument will be given a thorough test on the Weimar's voyage. Its action will be watched with interest by naval officials, as Lieut. Beehler has been given an order by the Navy Department to construct one for the Government.

Comdr. C. S. Sperry left Washington last Saturday for Connecticut, where he intends visiting his family. This is the first vacation Commander Sperry has taken since 1877, and his friends heartily hope that he will thoroughly enjoy it. He will be absent from his duties about two weeks. His friends say he is a man who is guilty of the cardinal sin of "being in love with his business" and that an absence of more than two weeks would be impossible for him.

Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, returned to Washington on Sunday last from New England, where he has been enjoying a few weeks' leave. Commodore Ramsay looks extremely well as a result of his vacation, it having tended greatly to assist in his recovery from the grippe, from which he suffered last spring, and which, up to the time of taking his leave, he seemed unable to get rid of. His return to health is a cause for congratulation among his friends.

Ensign Albert C. Dieffenbach, having concluded his labors in Washington with the Machine Gun Board, has returned to Hartford, Conn. He is now busily engaged in making things ready for his successor at that place, as he expects to be sent to sea very shortly. Secretary Herbert has not yet decided upon the officer who will succeed Ensign Dieffenbach. It is acknowledged that he must be a man thoroughly conversant with ordnance affairs, and it is believed that it will be a difficult task to find one who will be a worthy successor of Ensign Dieffenbach.

Capt. J. M. Lee, A. I. G., Department of the Missouri, in a recent report of an inspection of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, speaks in high praise of that institution, saying: "The Academy is within immediate reach of rapid outside communication, and far enough removed from towns to escape entirely any untoward influences. In brief, if a boy cannot be made a useful and patriotic citizen here he will prove an absolute failure anywhere." Of the Military Instructor, Lieut. F. S. Strong, Fourth U. S. Art., he says: "He is not only suitable for the detail, but he seems pre-eminently fitted for the important and delicate duty of the position—requiring tact, skill, unflinching energy and marked ability. Lieutenant Strong is doing a great work for the country—tenfold more important for the common weal under our beneficent form of government than any duty in time of peace with any company or battery in the Army; and if any exception should be made in prolonging a detail beyond four years, this is a case in point."

Col. J. P. Canby, Pay Department, U. S. A., left Denver, Col., this week to spend a month on leave.

Maj. W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Maynadier have left San Francisco to spend a few weeks on leave.

Maj. John I. Rodgers, First U. S. Art., has returned to San Francisco from a trip to Vancouver and Fort Canby, Washington.

Capt. G. B. Walker, Sixth U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., from a sad visit to Evansville, Ind., where his mother died Aug. 7.

Inspector-Gen. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., looked up old friends in New York city and vicinity this week making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., was expected to arrive this week at the University of Alabama for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Ordnance Sergeant Charles H. Chinn, U. S. A., who was severely injured at the recent explosion at Fort Pulaski, is improving, but may not be fit for duty for some time to come.

Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Seventh U. S. Cav., after a short but exceedingly pleasant visit to his parents and friends at Governor's Island, has rejoined his troop at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Maj. Curtis E. Price, Surgeon, U. S. A., has relinquished duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and will spend a few weeks on leave before joining at his new station, Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., has returned to Fort Bayard, N. M., from duty in the field, and is settling up his affairs there preparatory to going to Dixon, Illinois, for college duty.

Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., this week from a pleasant visit to the new post of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, now rapidly approaching completion.

Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth U. S. Infantry, an able and energetic officer, has been appointed regimental adjutant by Colonel Van Horn, in succession to Capt. R. H. Wilson, recently promoted to that grade.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, First U. S. Art., at present temporarily on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Miss Agnes H. Hedley, daughter of the late John H. Hedley, of Staten Island, N. Y.

Among arrivals this week at Fort Niagara, N. Y., called there by the annual rifle competitions, which commence Aug. 17, were Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb and Lieuts. F. L. Palmer, F. H. Albright, F. H. Schoeffel and L. B. Lawton.

The retirement of First Lieut. W. A. Kimball, 14th U. S. Inf., with the rank of captain, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, promotes First Lieut. W. P. Reynolds to captain. Captain Reynolds is an excellent officer of fifteen years' service.

Mr. John S. Power, the Chief Clerk at the Headquarters, Department of the East, for the past quarter of a century, under the General Service Clerk system, has been reappointed under the civilian clerical system, established by recent law.

Among Army officers lately registering in New York city are Lieut. L. D. Tyson, Murray Hill Hotel; Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Capt. F. Baker and Maj. A. A. De Loffre, Surgeon; Maj. C. W. Raymond, C. E., Grand Hotel; Lieut. F. de W. Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey, Gilsey House.

Sergt. Charles M. Schwarzmaler, U. S. A., late of the Seventh Cav., who was a short time since placed on the retired list, after many years of honorable service, left New York on the steamer Columbia Aug. 16 for a visit to Himsheim, Wurttemberg, Germany, where he intends to remain a year.

An Omaha despatch of Aug. 13 says the court martial of Maj. William S. Worth, Second U. S. Inf., for ordering Private Cedarquist to target practice on a Sunday, began and finished in a few hours at Omaha. He was defended by Judge H. J. Davis, of the District Bench. The defense was the necessity of practice.

The Regular Army officers in camp with Pennsylvania troops at Gettysburg, Pa., this week are Capt. J. M. Bell and A. Rodgers and Lieuts. W. H. Baldwin, J. M. Carson and Robert Sewell, of the cavalry; Capt. J. M. Lancaster and Lieuts. C. G. Woodward, J. K. Cree and P. C. March, of the artillery, and Capt. J. M. Cabell, of the Medical Department.

One of the most admired ladies at Saratoga this season is Mrs. James B. Morrissey, the daughter of Sully Wheeler, the niece of the late Col. Junius B. Wheeler, U. S. A., of West Point, and granddaughter of Col. J. H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, who was once Governor of the state. Besides these Mrs. Morrissey is the granddaughter of Thomas Sully, who painted "The Queen Ascending the Throne," now hanging in Windsor Castle.

Fort Riley items are: Mrs. Mathey and Miss Julia Mathey, wife and daughter of Capt. E. G. Mathey, Seventh Cav., are visiting Mrs. Symonds for a few days, while en route to join Captain Mathey at Fort Sill. Mrs. H. S. Turrill and children left for the mountains of Colorado Tuesday. Mrs. John G. Bourke entertained her lady friends with a progressive euchre party Thursday evening. The tables were arranged behind the vines on the road piazza, which was tastefully illuminated by Chinese lanterns.

One of the handsomest entertainments of this season at Bar Harbor, Me., was the breakfast given Aug. 9 to Maj.-Gen. Schofield by Dr. William Tod Helmuth at his cottage, Steepways. The name-cards were tied with ribbons of the national colors. Besides General Schofield and his aid, Captain Bliss, there were present Mr. Morris K. Jesup, of New York; Col. Fred Grant, of Chicago; Major Wheeler, of Washington; Mr. C. J. Morrill and Mr. Charles Fry, of Boston; Mr. J. R. McLean and Mr. A. C. Barney, of Washington; Colonel Clous and Captain Edgerton, of West Point.

Capt. G. W. Baird, Sixth U. S. Cav., is a recent guest at the Mercer, Omaha, Neb.

Gen. S. V. Benet, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill at his cottage in Sorrento, Me., is improving.

Lieut. W. L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was expected in Little Rock this week from Detroit, Mich.

Major G. B. Rodney, Fourth U. S. Art., commanding of Fort McHenry, Md., is visiting friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, Third U. S. Art., left Atlanta, Ga., this week for the East and is due at Fort Monroe Sept. 1.

Maj. Wirt Davis, Fifth U. S. Cav., who is spending the summer on leave, will join at Fort McIntosh, Texas, in the fall.

Lieut. B. H. Randolph, Third U. S. Art., has returned to Fort Barrancas, Fla., from a few weeks' sojourn at Asbury Park, N. J.

Adj. C. M. Truitt, 21st U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Niagara, N. Y., in succession to Lieut. S. E. Sparrow.

Gen. E. S. Otis and Col. J. M. Bacon, U. S. A., have returned to Vancouver Barracks from a pleasant trip to Forts Canby and Townsend.

Senior officers of Infantry now are Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, 13th Regiment; Maj. James H. Bradford, 11th, and Capt. G. W. Davis, 14th.

The next retirement for age in the line is that of Maj. Charles Bentzon, First U. S. Inf., whose present address is United Service Club, New York city.

Capt. A. W. Corliss, Eighth U. S. Inf., arrived at Lincoln, Neb., early in the week and went into camp until Aug. 20 with the Nebraska National Guard.

The general court martial, organized at Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, Aug. 14, for the trial of Capt. W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, for non-payment of debts.

The family of Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., are spending a portion of the summer pleasantly at Lyme, N. H., and expect to return to Governor's Island early in September.

Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who is recuperating on leave at Cranston's, West Point, N. Y., is getting rid of some of the malaria in his system, which he imported from Fort Myer, Va.

Sergt. J. P. Condon, Battery H, First U. S. Art., a great favorite with Connecticut troops, spent this week in the state camp at Niantic instructing a gun detachment at a sea coast battery.

Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., is expected to join at Governor's Island early in September, preparatory to entering upon duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.

Mrs. Frederic Von Schrader, the wife of Captain Von Schrader, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., with her children, is spending the summer at the Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown, R. I.

Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 10th U. S. Inf., after a short tour of duty at Gressly College, McKeesport, Pa., dating from March 15, 1894, will join his regiment at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, in a few weeks.

Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Leavenworth and visiting for some weeks past at Milwaukee, Wis., is a recent visitor in New York city, with headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Third U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting his father-in-law, Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. F. G. Kalk, Fifth U. S. Inf., has taken charge of ordnance matters and signal instruction at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., in succession to Lieut. R. W. Rose, who has gone on leave for a few months.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Fifth U. S. Art., and family are spending a portion of the summer at Garden City, Long Island, where the Lieutenant has many friends, having been on college duty there some years ago.

Capt. J. M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer from leave early in the week, on learning that his troop had gone to the National Guard encampment at Gettysburg, and at once proceeded to join it there.

Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st U. S. Inf., and bride have arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., from Columbus, O., and received a hearty welcome. The lady was Miss Mary Flynn, of Columbus, O., where the marriage took place Aug. 1.

Capt. E. W. Stone and Lieut. A. L. Parmerter and F. H. Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf., with Company F of the regiment, left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., early in the week for Brattleboro, where the company went into camp with the Vermont National Guard.

Lieut. Robertson Honey, Fourth U. S. Art., has taken charge of Post Adjutant's duties at Fort McHenry, Md., in succession to Lieut. A. M. Hunter, same regiment, who has left there to spend a short leave and then join, Sept. 1, at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

Capt. A. H. Bowman, Ninth U. S. Inf., with Companies A, B and E of the regiment, left Sacketts Harbor Aug. 13 for Catfish Point, for practice at the target range in that vicinity. Maj. E. P. Ewers, Ninth U. S. Infantry, is also there on duty as range officer.

Lieut. C. F. Parker, Second U. S. Art., attached to Light Battery K, First Art., was obliged to relinquish duty at the state camp at Peekskill, N. Y., on Saturday last, Aug. 11, and was removed to St. Francis Hospital, New York, where an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the same evening by Dr. Bryant, Surgeon General of the State of New York. We are glad to learn that Lieutenant Parker is improving. Had he relinquished duty sooner it would have been better for him.

Lieut. C. H. Barth, Adj. 12th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Barth are at Manitou Springs, Colo.

Surg.-Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., reached his 68th birthday on Thursday of this week, Aug. 16.

Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, First U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 14 from a short leave.

Capt. Frederick Fuger, Fourth U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., Aug. 15 on a short leave.

Capt. W. P. Edgerton, U. S. A., of West Point, is spending a portion of the vacation at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, First U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Aug. 14, from a short leave.

Lieut. H. A. Pipes, Seventh U. S. Inf., on sick leave at Colorado Springs, Colo., is to be examined for retirement.

Maj. J. N. Wheelan, Eighth U. S. Cav., who has been on an extended leave in the East, has rejoined at Fort Yates, N. D.

Col. Charles H. Alden, Assist. Surg.-Gen., and Mrs. Alden have gone to their old home in Massachusetts for a few weeks' stay.

Capt. G. P. Cotton, First U. S. Art., spending a few weeks' leave at Poland Springs, Me., will return to Governor's Island next week.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 11, preparatory to going to the University of Alabama for duty.

Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, Second U. S. Art., a recent graduate, will join Schenck's Battery at Fort Adams, R. I., at the expiration of his graduating leave.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Maj. J. W. Powell, Jr., 21st Inf., who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now at Vineyard Haven, greatly improved in health.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., who for several months past has been on regimental recruiting service, has returned to duty at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

The family of Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. A., retired, are spending the summer at Berkeley, Col. Woodward, with his son, Mr. Harry Woodward, will soon go to Capon Springs.

Miss Anna Huntington Stanley, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Stanley, has left the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., for a visit to Pigeon Cove, where she will remain until the autumn.

Miss O'Hara, daughter of Capt. James O'Hara, Third Art., has returned to Fort McPherson, Ga., after a visit to the wife of Lieutenant Scott, of the Revenue Marine Service, at her country place, near Philadelphia.

General and Mrs. Henry are at Cranston's Hotel, West Point, visiting their son Cadet Henry. Mrs. General Miles, Miss Miles, General Holabird, Mrs. Colonel Blunt and Miss Blunt, of Washington, D. C., are also there.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Capt. J. L. Powell, Medical Department, U. S. A., Jackson Barracks, La., with her little daughter, is spending the summer at the Red Sulphur Springs, Va. Captain Powell expects to join them soon.

Capt. E. W. Stone, 21st Inf., with his company, from Plattsburgh Barracks, passed through Burlington Aug. 11, en route to the state encampment at Brattleboro, Vt. On Aug. 13 the company gave an exhibition drill, much to the pleasure and edification of the Vermont National Guard, who "took it all in."

Lieut. J. W. Bellinger, Fifth U. S. Cav., at present on leave in the North, has been selected by the President to fill the vacancy for a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, caused by the recent retirement of Maj. Ezra B. Kirk. Captain Bellinger is a South Carolinian, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1884 and is a bright young officer. In April, 1892, he was married in New York to Miss Marie Clarisse Couderet, daughter of Mr. Frederick R. Couderet.

A member of Company H, 13th Inf., writing about the duties performed in connection with the protection of the railroad property near Enid and Round Pond, says: "The tactics displayed by Captain Baldwin, of General Miles' staff, the cool and quick judgment of Captain Auman, commanding the company, and the determination of the men, certainly prevented a conflict, and Captain Baldwin was so delighted with the outcome that he made the remark, 'The more I see our men, the prouder I am of them.' The writer of this article was engaged with hostile Indians in 1876 and 1877 at Cedar Creek and Wolf Mountains, Montana, and knows the worth of Captain Baldwin when emergencies arise. No wonder he is General Miles' right hand man."

The Chicago "Evening Post," in a recent article commending the 15th Infantry for its excellent service during the recent labor troubles in and near Chicago, has many good words to say for Capt. Casper H. Conrad, of that regiment, and his gallant Company C. Says the "Post": "The Captain's war record is a sound one and he bears the esteem and confidence of his fellow officers and the devoted attachment of the men under his command. His two sons, Casper H., Jr., and Will, have shown the power of soldier blood by taking up the profession of arms. Will is working for a commission from the ranks in the Fifth Cavalry, and Casper, Jr., is the young West Pointer who, as captain of the cadets last summer at the fair, won in turn so much admiration and sympathy. So for the Conrads—father and sons—there is much to be written, now and hereafter. Their home at Fort Sheridan is one of the pleasantest spots in that ideal post. The slender, dark-eyed woman who presides over its destinies and who stimulates her husband and sons with her own brave, bright spirit, is the charming and cultivated daughter of the distinguished Dr. J. Dexter Cotton, of Ohio, and the household is complete with little blue-eyed Blossom, the pet and delight of the post."

Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th U. S. Inf., will spend September and part of October abroad.

Lieut.-Col. George B. Dandy, of the Army, Mrs. Dandy and Miss Dandy are at West Point.

Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 6th U. S. Inf., left Newport Barracks, Ky., Aug. 14 on a fortnight's leave.

Maj. A. A. De Loffre, Surgeon, U. S. A., sailed from New York for Antwerp, Aug. 15 on the steamship Rhyndland.

Inspector-General J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, on Aug. 16.

Capt. T. S. Mumford, U. S. A., who has been abroad for some time, arrived in New York Aug. 15 on the Teutonic.

Ordnance Sergt. John Davis, U. S. A., having been retired from active service, has taken up his residence at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Mrs. Birnie have gone to New York state on a short vacation.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill for the relief of Capt. William Fletcher, U. S. A.

Assistant Secretary of War Doe is at Gettysburg attending the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at that place.

Lieut. L. D. Tyson, Ninth U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Tyson are at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where they are to remain until the end of August.

During the absence of Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, on his vacation, Capt. Charles Shaler is acting Chief of Bureau.

Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Department of the Army, has returned to Washington from Long Island, where, with his family, he spent his vacation.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Major R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Washington, D. C., Aug. 16 for Buzzards Bay, to spend a short period at his summer home.

Capt. L. A. Craig, Sixth U. S. Cav., lately of West Point, registered at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, Aug. 15, and Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Secretary Lamont returned from McGrawville, New York, on Wednesday last, and immediately commenced to dispose of the large amount of business which accumulated during his absence.

Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, of the Subsistence Department, and Mrs. Woodruff escaped the heat prevailing in Washington during the past week by going to the New England coast for a short stay.

Mr. Paul Dove, son of Capt. W. E. Dove, 12th U. S. Inf., who was drowned at Fort Niagara May 28, 1884, has been appointed to a clerkship in the post office at Burlington, Vt., having passed an excellent civil service examination.

Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, accompanied his son to Princeton, N. J., the early part of the present week, for the purpose of arranging for a course of study for that young gentleman at the college there.

Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will, by direction of General Hatchelder, invite proposals for the erection of several additional buildings at the post, out of the appropriation for 1894-95.

The retirement of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Brady, 17th U. S. Inf., causes the following promotions in the infantry arm: Maj. James H. Bradford, 11th, to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Geo. W. Davis, 14th, to Major, and First Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th, to Captain.

Gen. William Smith, Paymaster General of the Army, left recently for a few weeks' visit to the coast of New England. Col. T. H. Stanton, formerly on duty at Omaha, Neb., will act as the head of the Pay Department during the absence of General Smith.

Brig.-Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army, left Washington on Aug. 16 for Milwaukee, where he will join Mrs. Ruggles. Mrs. Ruggles is visiting her son, one of the prominent business men of that city. General Ruggles will remain away several weeks.

Maj. John B. Babcock, Asst. Adj.-General of the Army, left Washington the latter part of last week for Connecticut, where he will attend the state encampment of the Connecticut militia. Major Babcock's absence from the War Department is regretted by his many friends there. He will return some days after the encampment is over.

Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General of the Army, and Mrs. Sternberg have returned to Washington from a pleasant little trip in the Northern States. General Sternberg combined business with pleasure, he making inspections of Davids Island and Plattsburgh Barracks, afterwards enjoying the beauties of the Adirondacks and of Newport.

The hop at Governor's Island on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Julia Tompkins, daughter of Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., prior to her going abroad, was one of the most delightful occasions of the kind ever held on the island, and there have been a good many during the past few years. Officers and ladies from the posts in the harbor were present in goodly numbers.

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M.; Capt. H. O. Perley, M. D., and First Lieut. L. S. Hearn, 21st Inf., of Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., are recent visitors at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Dr. Perley, under his orders from the War Department, made a very careful and minute inspection of the new hospital at the fort, recently reported by Captain Howard, Constructing Quartermaster, as ready for final inspection.

The Philadelphia Branch of the American Society for the extension of University Teaching paid a visit to West Point last Monday. The members were warmly received by the Adjutant-Lieutenant, John M. Carson, who gave them every facility for inspecting all the objects of interest connected with the Military Academy. The party was composed of 53 members, who represented nearly every state in the Union. Prof. Lyman S. Powell, who was the prime mover in getting up the pilgrimage, considered Newburg and West Point the most interesting places visited.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 10.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1380 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1380. When troops travel by cars, stages, transports, or otherwise than by marching, or when for short periods they are separated from cooking facilities and do not carry cooked rations, the following articles are issued in lieu of all components of the ordinary ration. They constitute and are referred to as the "travel ration":

Articles.	Per 100 rations.
Soft bread	112½ pounds
Or hard bread	100 "
Beef, canned	75 "
Baked beans, 1-pound cans	33 number
Or baked beans, 3-pound cans	13 "
Coffee, roasted	8 pounds
Sugar	15 "

After troops have been subsisted upon the travel ration for four consecutive days, they may be allowed canned tomatoes in addition to the travel ration at the rate of one pound of tomatoes per man per day.

When they arrive at their destination or rejoin their station, subsistence upon ordinary ration is immediately resumed, and any unconsumed articles, in good condition, may be turned over to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the post.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 10.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned: An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes.

(The following is a condensed statement of the provisions of this bill.—Editor.)

Pay for officers of the line, \$2,750,000. Service pay of officers, \$715,000. Pay proper of enlisted men, \$1,200,000. Hospital Corps, \$215,000. Service pay of enlisted men, \$450,000.

Adjutant-General's Department, \$68,500. Provided, That there shall be no appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of major until the number of such officers in that grade shall be reduced below four, and thereafter the number of such officers in that grade shall be fixed at four, and hereafter all appointments to fill vacancies in the lowest grade in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Quartermaster's and the Submarine departments, respectively, shall be made from the next lowest grade in the line of the Army.

Inspector-General's Department, \$29,500; Corps of Engineers, \$31,000; Pay Department, \$110,250; Judge-Advocate-General's Department, \$34,000; Signal Corps, \$29,640.

Provided, That whenever a vacancy in the grade of Brigadier-General shall occur in the office of Chief Signal Officer, said vacancy shall not be filled, but said grade shall cease and determine, and thereafter, the commissioned force of the Signal Corps shall consist of one Colonel who shall be the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and selected from the Corps, and one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and three captains (mounted), to be appointed from the Corps according to seniority, and three lieutenants (mounted), to be appointed as now provided by law, who shall each receive the pay and allowances of like grades in the Army, and the officers of the Signal Corps shall retain the commissions held by them at the date of the next vacancy in the office of Chief Signal Officer, unless promoted in compliance with law.

Record and Pension Office, \$1,500; Ordnance Department, \$114,420; Quartermaster's Department, \$193,000; Submarine Department, \$50,300; Medical Department, \$252,250.

Provided, That hereafter no appointments shall be made to the office of assistant surgeon until the number of assistant surgeons shall be reduced below 110, and thereafter the number of officers in that grade in the Medical Department shall be fixed at 90.

Retired officers, \$1,400,000.

Provided, That nothing in the act entitled, "An act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges," approved Nov. 3, 1893, shall be so construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict the detail of retired officers of the Army at institutions of learning under the provisions of section 1,260, Revised Statutes, and the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, and so forth, approved May 4, 1880, nor to forbid the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, as provided in the act approved Sept. 28, 1888, amending section 1,225, Revised Statutes, to the institutions at which retired officers may be so detailed; and said act of Nov. 3, 1893, and said act of May 4, 1880, shall not be construed to allow the full pay of their rank to retired officers detailed under said section 1,260, Revised Statutes, and said act of May 4, 1880.

Retired enlisted men, \$303,000; 100 hospital matrons, \$12,000; 14 veterinary surgeons, \$13,000; 50 paymasters, 30 paymasters' messengers, and traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, and expert accountant of the Inspector-General's Dept., \$80,000. Ninety clerks at \$1,000 each; 25 clerks, \$1,100 each; 10 clerks, 1,200 and 45 messengers at \$720 each, \$152,800; and said clerks and messengers shall be employed and apportioned to the several headquarters and stations by the Secretary of War. And the "Act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of 'general-service clerks' and 'general-service messengers,' in the Army," approved July 29, 1886, is hereby repealed.

Reporters and witnesses, \$5,785.35; for additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, D. C., \$1,000. For expert accountant for the Inspector-General's Department, \$2,500. Commutation of quarters, \$185,000. For pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information from abroad, \$1,500. For allowance for travel, retained and detained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, \$788,200.33.

Provided, That hereafter sums known as detained pay, which have already been or may hereafter be withheld from the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army in obedience to court martial sentences, shall, when repaid, become a charge against the fund "pay of the Army" for the year in which said enlisted men have been or may be discharged. For additional pay to officer commanding the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., \$500. For mileage to officers when traveling on duty without troops, \$150,000. (This appropriation is accompanied by the usual proviso.) For traveling expenses and commutation of quarters for civilian physicians employed by the Surgeon-General, \$1,000.

Subsistence Department, \$1,050,000; and the Secretary of War shall cause to be investigated by the Inspection Department of the Army, or otherwise, and shall report to Congress at its next regular session, as to the number of civil employees of the Army, their

distribution, the necessity for their employment, and the costs attending the same.

Provided, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase and delivery in June, 1894, of such subsistence supplies as may be required to be at posts at the beginning of the fiscal year 1895.

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to remove to such military reservation or reservations as he may select, the Indian prisoners of war now confined at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and for the purposes of the erection of buildings, purchase of draft animals, stock, necessary farming tools, seeds, household utensils, and other articles needed for said Indians and generally for their support and civilization, the sum of \$15,000 is hereby appropriated, in addition to the sums herein appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Quartermaster's Department, \$2,900,000. Incidental expenses, \$800,000, and no greater sum than \$10 for each deserter shall be paid to any officer or citizen for such service and expenses.

Provided, That \$200,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of not less than 10 days in the Quartermaster's Department; but no such payment shall be made at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the class of persons employed at the work done therein.

For purchase of horses, \$100,000.

Provided, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time exceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract, after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection by such Department, all under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

For Army transportation, \$2,500,000. Barracks and quarters, \$650,000. Construction and repairs of hospitals, \$45,000. Construction of quarters for hospital stewards, \$7,000. For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small arms target practice, repairs and expenses incident thereto, \$15,000, of which sum \$5,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be used in the construction of a permanent rifle range at Fort Snelling, Minn. Land for the rifle range at Sackett Harbor, \$8,500. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage, \$1,200,000. Contingent expenses of the Army, \$10,000.

Medical and hospital supplies, \$100,000. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, after due advertisement, to sell, under such conditions as he may prescribe, such unserviceable medical and hospital stores, or other property, exclusive of liquors, at the medical supply depots at New York, St. Louis and San Francisco, or in the custody of the Medical Department, as the Secretary of War may deem proper, the proceeds of such sales, after deducting expenses thereof, to be paid into the United States Treasury. For the purchase of needful material to be used in the art of teaching cookery to the enlisted men in the two companies of the Hospital Corps, \$500. Medical museum and library, \$15,000.

Engineer Department, \$7,000. Ordnance Department, ordnance service, \$100,000. Metallic ammunition, etc., for small arms, \$180,000. Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$125,000. Equipments, \$100,000. Mourning and funeral expenses, \$20,000. For targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical manoeuvres, \$5,000. Manufacture of arms at the National armories, \$400,000.

Provided, That this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the Board, recently in session, and approved by the Secretary of War.

For purchase of machine guns, improved musket caliber, of American manufacture, \$15,000.

Recruiting service, \$100,000. Signal service, \$17,000. Military telegraph line between El Paso, Tex., and new Fort Bliss, Tex., \$800. Contingent expenses, Commanding General, \$1,750. Contingent expenses department headquarters, \$3,000. Contingent expense of the military information division, and of military attaches, \$5,640.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

G. O. 33, Aug. 16, 1894, H. Q. A.

The following instructions have been received from the Secretary of War:

1. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Columbus Barracks, O., and Davis Island, N. Y., will be garrisoned by troops of the Line by Oct. 1, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Jefferson Barracks will then be taken up as a military post of the Department of the Missouri, and Columbus Barracks and Davis Island as military posts of the Department of the East.

The present depot commanders will be relieved from duty as soon as possible after the arrival of the new garrisons and will then proceed to join the stations to which they may be assigned by their respective department commanders. They will report by letter at once to such department commanders for assignment. The travel required is necessary for the public service.

2. Recruiting rendezvous will hereafter be designated as recruiting stations and recruiting depots as recruiting rendezvous.

3. Recruiting rendezvous will be continued at Jefferson Barracks, Columbus Barracks and Davis Island, and one will be established at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Recruits for both mounted and foot services will be sent to any one of these rendezvous.

Recruits received at each of these posts will constitute a recruit detachment to be instructed by officers and non-commissioned officers of the recruiting detail stationed at the post, or, for lack of them, by officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison detailed by the commanding officer for the duty. The immediate command of the detachment will be vested in the senior officer on duty with it.

In all matters of police and discipline these detachments and their officers are placed under command of the post and department commanders; but in all other matters, including discharges for disability, will remain directly under the orders of the Secretary of War. Each officer in command of a recruiting detachment will forward, through the post commander, direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, tri-monthly reports of the strength of the detachment. This strength will, if possible, be kept by assignments and transfers to regiments, so as not to exceed that of a company of infantry.

4. Recruits will be assigned in convenient detachments to regiments, by the Adjutant-General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, from either the recruiting stations or the rendezvous. When they are sent to regiments from rendezvous the assignment roll will be made by the post commander; when they go direct to a recruiting station it will be made by the recruiting officer in charge of the station.

5. The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service will be relieved from duty on Oct. 1, 1894, and will then proceed to join his regiment. The travel required is necessary for the public service. He will be succeeded by Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., now on duty at the Headquarters of the Recruiting Service, who will continue to perform the duties of disbursing officer, and in addition thereto will have charge only of the service at recruiting stations and of transportation of recruits thence to rendezvous and regiments. Returns of recruiting parties at stations will be made to him and he will render consolidated returns to the Adjutant-General.

6. There will be no recruiting detail for 1894. Vacancies at recruiting stations, caused by relief of officers whose tours expire Oct. 1, 1894, will be filled by

assignment, by the present Superintendent, of recruiting officers now at the present depots.

7. Vacancies among the enlisted men at stations will be supplied, as they occur, by the Superintendent from old soldiers re-enlisting, or, for want of them, will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army to be filled by the Secretary of War by transfers from regiments.

8. The general-service detachments, recruits, and bands, now at the rendezvous lately known as general depots, will be assigned to regiments, with the exception of such non-commissioned officers as may be required for duty with the recruit detachments; and, if necessary, the maximum organizations of such regiments will be re-established and announced accordingly. By command of Major-General Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report to the Governor of Mississippi, to attend the encampment of the National Guard at Meridian from Aug. 20 to 29, inclusive (S. O. Aug. 11, H. Q. A.).

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Douglas M. Scott, C. of S. (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

Com. Sergt. Philip Roth will proceed to Chicago and report to the C. C. S. Dept., Mo. (Orders 51, Mt. Vernon Bks., 1894.)

Medical Department.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Curtis E. Price, upon the expiration of his leave, will report to the C. O., Fort Supply, Okla., for duty, relieving Capt. William H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg., who will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for duty as Attd. Surg., and to the Supt. of Recruiting Service as examiner of recruits in N. Y. city, relieving Captain Shannon, Asst. Surg. Capt. William C. Shannon, upon being relieved by Captain Corbuser, will report to Col. Charles H. Alden, Asst. Surg.-Gen., president of the examining board, at the office of the Surg.-Gen., Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty with the commission appointed for the location and marking of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, and will report to the C. O., Fort Myer, Va., for duty, relieving Capt. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort McKinney, Wyo., to relieve Captain Bushnell, Asst. Surg. Capt. George E. Bushnell, on being relieved, will report at Davis Island, N. Y., for duty, relieving Capt. Samuel C. Robinson, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as Attd. Surg. and examiner of recruits in that city (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Albert Hartuff, Deputy Surg.-Gen., is announced as Medical Director of the Department of the Mo. (G. O. 10, Aug. 9, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 176, Aug. 13, D. E.)

Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., is detailed as medical officer for the troops ordered to Gettysburg, Pa. (S. O. 172, Aug. 10, D. E.)

Hospital Steward Alfred Baur will report for duty with Light Battery C, 3d Art., at Gettysburg (Orders 105, Aug. 9, Wash. Bks.).

Hospital Steward Frank Wagner will be relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hospital Steward William Becker will accompany Co. F, 11th Inf., to Brattleboro, Vt. (Orders 60, Aug. 10, Plattsburgh Bks.)

Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Corps of Engineers (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Carroll will report to the C. O. of Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Sept. 1, 1894, for discharge and re-enlistment and then return to Fort Pickens (S. O. 175, Aug. 14, D. East.)

Signal Corps.

The following changes of stations and assignments to duty of the Signal Corps are made:

1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern will report for duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.

Sergt. Edward M. Griffin will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty to Capt. W. A. Glassford, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving 1st Class Sergt. William O. Bailey, who will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan.

Sergt. William Bassell will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty to Capt. W. A. Glassford, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., relieving Sergt. Charles S. Wallace, who will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan.

Sergt. Thomas B. Horne will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty to Capt. W. A. Glassford, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan.

Sergt. James R. Steele will proceed to Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty to Capt. W. A. Glassford, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn.

Sergt. Robert W. Hoff, now on furlough, will report Sept. 23, for duty at Fort Riley, Kan.

Sergts. Basil O. Lenoir and Niels P. Yurgensen are assigned to duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st Cavalry—Col. Abraham K. Arnold.

Brig.-Gen. E. S. Otis, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by Lieut.-Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav. Asst. Ins. Gen., will proceed to Fort Cañon, and thence to Fort Townsend, Wash., and return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 123, Aug. 3, D. Colum.)

2d Cavalry—Col. George G. Hunt.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect on or about Aug. 22, is granted 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav. (S. O. Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

3d Cavalry—Col. Anson Mills.

The Brig.-Gen. Comdg., accompanied by 2d Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and return (S. O. 70, Aug. 11, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry—Col. Charles E. Compton.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Wilber E. Wilder, 4th Cav., is extended two months. (S. O. Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

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vented by unavoidable travel detention from returning to his proper station, Boise Bks., Idaho, until one day after the expiration of leave, for ten days, the day of such detention will be considered as a day of leave, and Lieutenant Walsh will be so carried on the returns of his troop and post (S. O. 126, Aug. 9, D. C.)

7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.
Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., having returned to Fort Myer, Va., from leave, will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and report for duty with his troop. (S. O. 174, Aug. 13, D. East.)
Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., having availed himself of only five of the fifteen days granted him, on account of his troop being ordered for service at Gettysburg, is authorized to avail himself of the remaining ten days' leave on the return of the troop to Fort Myer (S. O. 175, Aug. 14, D. E.)

8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.
The leave granted Maj. Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., in S. O. 177, July 25, D. Mo., is extended one month (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav., now a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is detailed as a member of that board for service in the examination of all lieutenants who may appear before the board during the present absence of Major Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)
So much of par. 4, S. O. 173, July 25, H. Q. A., as details Major Camillo C. Carr, 8th Cav., a member of board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on Sept. 1, for the examination for promotion of enlisted men, is revoked, and Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of said board. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

Friends of Chas. B. Lohmiller, late 1st Serg't Troop K, 8th Cav., will be glad to learn that he is doing well at Fort Peck Agency, Mont., and that he was married recently to a daughter of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Colgan, U. S. A.

9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.
Col. Biddle, in a regimental order dated Fort Robinson, Aug. 7, publishes the following remarks of Col. Reuben F. Bernard, 9th Cav., late in command of the squadron (Troops A, D, G and I, recently returned from detached service: "The conduct of the squadron, both officers and enlisted men, was all that could be desired. Their excellent discipline, neat military appearance and attention to duty were often noticed and commented upon both by civilians and officers of other regiments with whom they came in contact."

ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.
Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art. (S. O. 175, Aug. 14, D. E.)

2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.
Additional 2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, 2d Art., is assigned to Battery C, July 14, 1894, to rank from June 12, vice Montgomery, appointed 1st Lieutenant, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)
2d Lieut. Morris K. Barroll is transferred from the 4th Art. to Batt. L, 2d Art. (S. O., Aug. 13, H.Q.A.)
2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn is transferred from the 2d Art. to the 4th Art., Batt. K, and will report for duty with Light Battery F, 4th Art., as attached thereto. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in transfers and assignment of officers of the 2d Artillery are ordered:
Par. 3, S. O. 179, Aug. 1, H. Q. A., relating to 1st Lieuts. Richmond P. Davis and Edward E. Gayle, is revoked.

Lieutenant Gayle, on being relieved from duty with Light Battery F, will proceed to join Battery E, 2d Artillery.

2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr will be relieved from duty with Battery E, 2d Art., Fort Preble, Me., to take effect on the arrival of Lieutenant Gayle, and will report at Fort Warren, Mass., for duty with Battery D, 2d Art., as attached thereto (S. O., Aug. 14, H. Q. A.)

Serg't John J. McCarthy, Bat. E, 2d Art., is detailed as acting Ordnance Sergeant at Forts Preble, Gorges, and Scammel, Ordnance Serg't John Davis having been retired (Orders 47, Aug. 14, Fort Preble.)

3d Artillery.—Col. J. A. Rhett L. Livingston.
Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Boerne, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 80, Aug. 13, D. T.)
Corpl. E. J. Harris, Bat. E, 3d Art., died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 9. The remains were interred with military honors Aug. 11 at the National Cemetery at Marietta.
Leave for three months from Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. C. Gallup, 3d Art. (S. O., Aug. 14, H.Q.A.)

4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.
The following transfers in the artillery arm are ordered, to take effect Oct. 1, 1894: 2d Lieut. Morris K. Barroll from the 4th Art. to the 2d Art., Batt. L, 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn from the 2d Art. to the 4th Art., Batt. K. On the date above specified Lieutenant Barroll will join his proper battery, and Lieutenant Hearn will report for duty with Light Bat. F, 4th Art., as attached thereto (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)
During the absence on leave of 2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., 2d Lieut. Andrew Hero is temporarily assigned to Bat. G (Orders 104, Aug. 8, Wash. Bks.)

5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.
1st Lieut. George E. Sage, 5th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Mount Tamapals Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., to take effect Aug. 14, and will report on that date for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., who will join his company (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)
The following transfers in the 5th Artillery are made: 2d Lieut. William P. Pence from Bat. H to G, 2d Lieut. John W. Joyce from Bat. G to H (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

1st Infantry.—Col. John C. Bates.
Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., will proceed to Monticello, Ia., and attend the encampment of the 1st Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at that place from Sept. 1 to 8 (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., will proceed to Burlington, Ia., and attend the encampment of the 2d Regiment, Iowa National Guard, at that place from Aug. 25 to Sept. 1 (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. J. S. Malory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., I. S. A. P. Dept., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., to conduct the department rifle competition (S. O. 77, Aug. 6, D. Tex.)

4th Infantry.—Col. Robt. H. Hall.
Capt. John W. Rubb, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Colville Indian Agency, Wash., and will join his company (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)
The following transfers in the 4th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. James A. Leyden from Co. K to F, 1st Lieut. Austin H. Brown from Co. F to Co. K, 2d Lieut. John S. Switzer from Co. D to E, 2d Lieut.

Ralph R. Stogsdall from Co. K to D (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.
Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., will attend the encampment of the 2d Battalion, 5th State troops at St. Augustine, Fla., commencing Aug. 14, reporting by letter to the Governor for duty (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)
Lieut. F. G. Kalk, 5th Inf., will perform the duties of A. A. G. M. and A. C. S. during the absence of Lieut. Lutz Wahl on leave (Orders 48, Mt. Vernon Bks., 1894.)
Leave for two months, to take effect upon the termination of his duties with Co. I, 9th Inf., is granted 2d Lieut. James Baylies, 5th Inf.

6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.
Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, 6th Inf., will proceed to the Fort Thomas rifle range and relieve 2d Lieut. H. H. Banaholtz, who will return to Fort Thomas and report for duty. (Orders 125, Fort Thomas, Aug. 10.)

7th Infantry.—Col. Henry C. Merriam.
Capt. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Hall, Indian Agency, Idaho, and will join his company. (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)
1st Lieut. Chas. S. Farnsworth (promoted from 2d Lieut., 23rd Inf.) to the 7th Inf., Co. I, to date from July 31, vice Hardin, promoted (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Edward E. Hardin (promoted from 1st Lieut., 7th Inf.) is assigned to the 7th Inf., Co. E, to date from July 31, vice Burnett, retired (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.
1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt (promoted from 2d Lieut., 20th Inf.) to the 8th Inf., Co. E, to date from Aug. 1, vice Terrett, appointed Adjutant (S. O., Aug. 15, H.Q.A.)
Capt. Richard H. Wilson (promoted from 1st Lieut. and Adj't, 8th Inf.) to the 8th Inf., Co. D, to date from July 31, vice Hutton, dismissed (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.
Serg't John Perkins, Co. H, 9th Inf., is detailed on special duty as chief gardener. (Orders 76, Madison Barracks, Aug. 10.)

12th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.
1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., will proceed to Meridian, Miss., and attend the encampment of the National Guard at that place from Aug. 23 to 29, reporting to the Governor for duty. (S. O., Aug. 10, H. Q. A.)
During the absence of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Barth, adjutant 12th Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, Jr., 12th Inf., will act as adjutant of the regiment. (Orders 30, Aug. 10, 12th Inf.)

The following promotion and appointment are hereby made in Co. C, 12th Inf.: Corpl. Emanuel J. Carroll, to be Sergeant, vice McNulty, discharged. Lance-Corpl. William Bence, to be Corporal, vice Carroll, promoted. (Orders 30, Aug. 10, 12th Inf.)
Corpl. Burdette Tinsah was appointed Sergeant, Co. I, 12th Inf., on Aug. 11, vice Buckley, discharged. Lance-Corporal Ambrose Chachu was appointed Corporal, Co. I, 12th Inf., on Aug. 11, vice Tinsah, promoted.

14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.
1st Lieut. William A. Kimball, 14th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a captain of infantry, Aug. 13. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Donworth, 14th Inf. (S. O. 126, Aug. 9, D. C.)
Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th Inf., and he is authorized to go beyond the sea (S. O., Aug. 15, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry.—Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins.
The retirement from active service, Aug. 13, by operation of law, of Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 16th Inf., is announced. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the return to its station of Co. F, 21st Inf., from the encampment of the Vermont N. G., at Brattleboro, is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Parmerter, 21st Inf. (S. O. 173, Aug. 11, D. E.)
Corpl. John Shea, Co. B, 21st Inf., is detailed as post sergeant major (Orders 61, Aug. 11, Fort Porter.)

22d Infantry.—Col. Peter T. Swaine.
1st Lieut. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., has been transferred from the Graton School, Graton, Mass., to the Agricultural School, at Durham, N. H.
2d Lieut. Chas. C. Smith, 22d Inf., is transferred to the 20th Inf., Co. I, and will join his proper station (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)
Corpl. Thos. Curran was appointed sergeant, Co. H, 22d Inf., on Aug. 6, vice Page, reduced; Private Daniel Dillebeck was appointed corporal, Co. H, 22d Inf., on Aug. 6, vice Curran, promoted.

24th Infantry.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss.
1st Lieut. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf., is attached to Co. H, of that regiment.
2d Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty as judge-advocate of G. C. M. convened at Will-ets Point, N. Y., and 2d Lieut. James Ronayne, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member and detailed as judge-advocate of said court (S. O., Aug. 14, H.Q.A.)

25th Infantry.—Col. Andrew S. Burt.
1st Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, (recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 20th Inf.), is assigned to the 25th Infantry, Co. G, to date from July 15, 1894, vice McMartin, dismissed (S. O., Aug. 11, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William A. D'awiddle (retired) is detailed for service as professor at the Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia.
Capt. Napoleon J. T. Dana, A. Q. M., is retired.
George S. Greene, 1st Lieut. of Art., is retired as 1st Lieut. of Artillery.

ARMY BOARDS.

The following named officers will report to Lieut.-Col. John N. Andrews, 25th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may designate, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf., Wm. K. Jones, 14th Inf., Edmund Wittenmyer, 9th Inf., Michael J. Leulahan, 20th Inf., Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 13, H. Q. A.)
H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 13.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, casualties &c., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week, ending Saturday, Aug. 11.
PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.
Artillery Arm.
Additional 2d Lieut. Warren H. Mitchell, 2d Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 2d Art., July 14, with

rank from June 12, 1894, vice Montgomery, appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ord. Dept.

Infantry Arm.
2d Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant July 15, vice McMartin, 25th Inf., dismissed—to the 25th Inf.

RETIREMENT.
By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882. Maj. Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., Aug. 8, 1894.
GEO. D. HUGGLES, Adj't-Gen.

Courts Martia.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 10. Detail—Capt. Wm. M. Van Horne, Capt. Chas. H. Greene, Capt. Thos. Sharp, Capt. Wm. P. Rogers and Capt. Jas. M. Burns, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Edward Chyuoweth, Robt. W. Dowdy, R. Q. M. and Jas. T. Kerr, Adj't, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. D. De Shon, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Wild, Henry G. Lyon, Jos. L. Donoran, and Dennis M. McHie, 17th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Davis, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 75, Aug. 8, D. P.)
At Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., on Aug. 17. Detail—Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Lyster, 21st Inf.; Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg.-and Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Mulloy, 21st Inf.; and 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., J. A. (S. O. 176, Aug. 14, D. E.)

Nominations.

AUG. 13.—1st Lieut. J. B. Bellinger, 5th Cav., to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
AUG. 16.—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 23d Inf., to be Colonel.
Maj. James Henton, 23d Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Daniel W. Burke, 14th Inf., to be Major.
1st Lieut. Wm. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., to be Captain.
2d Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf., 1st lieutenant.
2d Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge, 11th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

Confirmatio's.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 10, 1894.
Promotions in the Army.
Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Charles A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major.
Napoleon J. T. Dana, late A. Q. M., U. S. Army, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain.
George S. Green, late 1st Lieut., 3d Art., to be 1st Lieutenant of Artillery.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., to be Captain.
1st Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, Adj't, 8th Inf., to be Captain.
2d Lieut. Chas. S. Farnsworth, 23rd Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.
2d Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 20th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.

The following cadets were appointed during the past week to West Point:
Victor M. Selter, Lebanon (18th Dist.), Illinois;
Lawrence D. Cabell, Dallas (6th Dist.), Tex.; Sam. H. Lackland (alternate), Waxahachie (6th Dist.), Tex.

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1894.

The following will report to the C. O., Fort Niagara, N. Y., not later than Aug. 14, for duty during the Dept. Rifle Competition: As Chief Range Officer—Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf. As Statistician—Officer—1st Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer, 21st Inf. As Range Officers—1st Lieuts. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf.; John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Frank H. Albright, 9th Inf.; James W. McAndrew, 21st Inf.; Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; John J. O'Connell, 21st Inf.; Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf. The following will also report as competitors in the Dept. Rifle Competition: Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. La Roy S. Upton, 21st Inf.; William A. Campbell, 9th Inf. (S. O. 172, Aug. 10, D. E.)
DEPT. EAST.—Preliminary practice commences at Fort Niagara Aug. 17; competitive firing Aug. 22, terminates Aug. 25; distribution of prizes, Aug. 26. The organization of the rifle camp is as follows: Officer in Charge—Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, I. S. A. P. In Command of Rifle Camp—Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S. and Adjutant—2d Lieut. F. D. Webster. Chief Range Officer—Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill. Statistical Officer—1st Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer. Range Officers—Lieuts. Harry L. Bailey, John S. Parke, Jr., Frank H. Albright, James W. McAndrew, Francis H. Schoeffel, William M. Morrow, John J. O'Connell and Louis B. Lawton.

The competitors by regiments are:
5th Infantry.—Private Patrick Furry, Co. B; Corpl. Michael Aldwin, G; Corpl. John H. Supple, D; Serg't. Michael Warren, E; Private Marion A. Smith, G; Serg't. John Desmond, H.
6th Infantry.—1st Serg't. Harold M. Hallman, Co. A; Private Jas. W. Wilson, B; Serg't. John Murray, C; Corpl. William Schuck, D; Serg't. Charles Noll, E; 1st Serg't. Dick Carter, F; Serg't. John R. Callahan, G; Private John Ray, H.
9th Infantry.—Capt. Thos. S. McCaleb; 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Campbell; Corpl. John Maguth, Co. A; Private F. Quain, B; Lance Corpl. Chas. Wooten, C; Serg't. Daniel Callaghan, D; 1st Serg't. Thos. H. Jones, E; Serg't. John P. Fellenz, F; Corpl. Chas. A. Gage, G; Artificer Albert Keppen, H.

12th Infantry.—Serg't. Jerome W. Russell, Co. K.
21st Infantry.—2d Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton; Corpl. Frank Robinson, Co. A; Private McClellan Rankin, B; Private William McClellan, C; 1st Serg't. E. W. Swelme, D; Serg't. Carl Morrison, E; Serg't. Chas. F. Pearson, F; Lance Corpl. Richard J. Powers, G; Serg't. Wm. H. McDowell, H.
Distinguished Marksmen (competing for places on Army Team).—Serg't. James Laver, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Serg't. August Scholle, Co. H, 9th Inf. (Competing for places on Distinguished Marksmen's Team).—1st Serg't. Martin Doolan, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers; First-class Private Wallace Hight, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers; 1st Serg't. Albert W. James, Co. D, 5th Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Aug. 11, 1894.
Business in this office has been on a rush for quite awhile on account of the great number of troops at the post.

Major-General Miles, with his staff, is here, and occupies a camp, in which Company A, 5th Inf., from Fort Leavenworth, is doing duty. This morning (Saturday) the whole of the troops were to have been reviewed, after inspection, by Major-General Miles, but owing to rain the ceremony was abandoned.

The whole week past was very interesting, and every day brought numerous visitors from Chicago and other places to witness the various drills which took place. Troop F, 3d Cav., gave an exhibition drill on Wednesday, which was witnessed by about 3,000 people.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

- 1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqs. E. F. G. H and K. Ft. Grant; D. Ft. Apache; B and I. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. San Carlos, A. T.; L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. Ft. Myer, Va.
- 2D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. C. D. G and H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I. Ft. Bowie, Ark.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 3D CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. B and K. Ft. Reno, O. T.; C. E. F and G. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and I. Ft. Sill, O. T.; D. Ft. Supply, Okla. T.; L. Ft. Meade, S. D.
- 4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. D and H. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho; B. Sequoia National Park; I and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C. Yosemite National Park, Cal.
- 5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A and H. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; F. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E and I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; G and K. Fort Brown, Tex.
- 6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. E. G. H. K and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I. Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. E. H and I. Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F. Ft. Myer, Va.; G. Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; L. Ft. Sill, O. T.
- 8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B. E. F. G. I and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; D. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; A. C. F. and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.
- 9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A. D. E. G. H and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and F. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; K. Ft. Myer, Va.
- 10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. R. E. G and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H. Ft. Buford, N. D.; A. Ft. Keogh, Mont.

* Those marked with an asterisk are Indian troops

- 1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. G. I and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H. C. D and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. C. G and M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; K. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A* and F* Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.
- 3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. D. E. H and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C* Washington Bks., D. C.; A. and G. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K. Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F* Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. G. I and M. Washington Bks., D. C.; B* Ft. Adams, R. I.; C. D and L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; F* Ft. Riley, Kas.; E. H and K. Ft. Monroe, Va.
- 5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqs. A. D* F* H. K and L. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I. Fort Mason, Cal.; B and M. Fort Canby, Wash.; C and E. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.
- 1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. F and H. Angel Island, Cal.; A. E and G. Benicia Bks., Cal.
- 2D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
- 3D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H and I. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. E and F. Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C. Boise Bks., Idaho; D. G and H. Ft. Spokane, Wash.
- 5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C and D. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and G. Jackson Bks., La.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. F. G and H. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Bks., Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y.
- 7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E and F. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. E and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.
- 9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. and H. Madison Bks., N. Y.; G. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
- 10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B and D. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.
- 11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. E and G. Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and D. San Carlos, A. T.; F and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.
- 12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. E and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.
- 13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. C and G. Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and D. Ft. Reno, O. T.; B. E and H. Ft. Supply, Okla. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E and G. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F. Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
- 16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
- 17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
- 18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. C. D and H. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B. E. F and G. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
- 19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. E. G and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. D and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.
- 20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. D. E. F. G. H and I. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C. Ft. Buford, N. D.
- 21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. C and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B and H. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. F. and G. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; L. Ft. Omaha, Neb.
- 22D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. A. B. C. D. F and H. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G. Camp Merritt, Mont.; E. Ft. Pembina, N. Dak.
- 23D INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. C. D. E. G and H. Ft. Clarke, Tex.; F. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.
- 24TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. D. E. F and G. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. B. C and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.
- 25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqs. B. F. G and H. Ft. Mescal, Mont.; A and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and E. Ft. Buford, N. D.

* Those marked with an asterisk (four in all) are Indian companies.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

AUG. 17.—1st Lieut. John P. Wissar transferred from Bat. A to Bat. K, 1st Art.

Lieut. Price, 1st Art., ordered to join his proper battery.

LATE NAVY ORDERS.

AUG. 17.—Lieut. J. M. Bowyer detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Raleigh.

Lieut. J. T. Smith detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Detroit.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett detached from the Naval Academy Aug. 31 and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea.

Ensign F. W. Jenkins detached from Midvale Steel Works and ordered to the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Between 1887 and 1891 the prospectuses were issued of no fewer than 13 companies to carry on the manufacture of high explosives or nitro powders, nearly all of which were distinct new varieties.

The unfortunate accident which occurred by the blowing out of a not properly closed breech-block at the Chalons Camp last month has been followed by a similar accident with a 95-mm. gun at Bracconne, which caused the death of a gunner.

The Ordnance Department of the Army will soon send out for trial an intrenching tool, the invention of Captain Zalinski, of the Army. His tool is fitted into the butt of the arm and is a spade with a sharp point. It is not very heavy and there is little, if any, additional weight as a result of its presence.

The trial of the pneumatic dynamite guns begun during the past week at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. The programme of the trial was outlined in last week's Journal. The repairs to the pneumatic arrangement of the guns were completed before the trial commenced, and the reports received at the Ordnance Department of the Army show them to be working satisfactorily.

Messrs. T. Firth & Sons, of Sheffield, have submitted to the English Government a shell which is identical in its principle with that used at Okhta, and that its nature is not such as can be kept secret. It is asserted by some experts that, apart from the material used, or any attachment which it may have, the Russian projectile is superior in design to any yet made in England or France.

An 8-inch gun recently made at the Washington Navy Yard is to be subjected at Indian Head to an endurance test. It will be continuously employed in armor and shell tests until it becomes unfit for further practice from any cause or causes. The gun will thus serve the double purpose of being an available weapon for ordnance trials, and of furnishing data upon which to base a conclusion as to the longevity of modern, high-powered rifles of domestic manufacture. The question to be settled is important, theoretically and practically, the experts say.

Up to the present time no intrenching tool has been adopted for the use of the Army. There is now being manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal three styles of intrenching tools, one the invention of Maj. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, which is a combination of a spade and hatchet; another, the invention of a man named Patterson, a combination of a pick and spade, and the third, invented by a man named Conn, similar to the Patterson idea. The whole matter will be referred to General Schofield for his opinion. It is expected that a board will be appointed to examine into this question by him.

The construction of a ship canal across the Maryland Peninsula, between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is being again agitated by the citizens of Baltimore. In 1878 the Federal Government appropriated money for surveys, which were carried out by Major Hutton. Five routes were surveyed. In 1892 another route was surveyed by Capt. Tuttle, making, with an earlier survey by Mr. Latrobe, seven routes which have been more or less thoroughly investigated. The length of the proposed canal varies, according to each of the seven routes, from 13½ miles to 50½ miles, and the estimated cost also ranges from \$8,000,000 to \$41,000,000.

The Navy Department accepted the half and quarter-inch nickel steel gun shield manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Works, which will be tested within a few weeks in conjunction with the chrome steel plates of similar thickness, which are now at the Indian Head proving grounds. The Bethlehem company will ship the two plates immediately, and they are expected to arrive at the Washington Navy Yard within two weeks at least. The plates will be rigidly fastened at the bottom to oak backing and will be fired at this point for penetration with one and three pounders. The upper parts of the plates will also be fired at. If it is found that the plates give satisfactory results, there may be a change in the thin gun shields of the Navy, as each piece of this armor weighs but little more than 14 and 15 lbs. for chrome and nickel steel respectively.

The issue of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle has at last commenced. During the past week 40 of the new arms were shipped to Fort Sheridan, where they will be used for target practice. With them were sent accoutrements and 8,000 rounds of smokeless ammunition. It is still the intention of the War Department to make the first general issue of the new rifles to the Second Regiment and then the Fourth. The Ordnance Department will ask General Schofield to permit the issue to begin at once, as there are sufficient arms on hand now for three regiments. Altogether about 2,000 arms are assembled and ready to be sent out. It is believed that General Schofield will grant the request of the Ordnance Department, in which event there will be no delay in their distribution. The old Springfield rifles will not be turned in immediately upon the receipt of the new arm. They will have to be retained until the target practice is over, when orders will be issued directing commanding officers of companies which have been supplied with the new arm to give them up to the nearest arsenal.

Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N., after much study, has designed a new vessel for carrying garbage to sea, and the designs in question he has offered gratuitously to the city of New York. The plans represent a seaworthy vessel for all weathers, and capable of long sea trips at 11½ knots an hour. The vessel is designed to be 194 ft. in length, with 35 ft. beam and 18 ft. depth, which will carry a dead weight of 750 tons on a draft of 9 ft. 8 ins., the garbage capacity being 21,000 cu. ft. The compartment for stowing garbage extends for 100 ft. along the length of the vessel; the bottom of this compartment sloping from the middle line to the sides, so that the garbage will fall out as soon as the ports along the sides are opened. Arrangements are provided to work the ports or shutter-doors from a longitudinal central bridge, protected by bulkheads. An important feature in the addition of a powerful steam pump, which, in addition to its use in emptying or filling any compartment and supplying water for washing the

garbage slops, will render the vessel an effective fire-boat for use along the docks. Two vessels of this size are included in the scheme, and five smaller boats of similar design, but 103 ft. long, with 4,500 cu. ft. of space for garbage, and 28 towing screws, built on the same principle without steam power, and each designed to carry 5,000 cu. ft. of garbage. No garbage can be spilled accidentally on account of rough sea, and the dumping can be performed easily and without danger to the vessel or crew in any kind of sea. Suitable quarters for captain and crew are provided, as well as a mast for signalling purposes. The tank body below the garbage space makes it impossible to sink the vessel. The bunkers of the steam vessel are to carry sufficient coal for three round trips. It is claimed that the vessel can be built of steel almost as cheaply as it now costs to handle New York's garbage annually. As there is no "divy" in the scheme, we are afraid that this excellent plan will fail of adoption.

A test of Carpenter shell at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Tuesday last further tended to disprove the charges made by Informer May that the product of the Carpenter Steel Company supplied to the Government was inferior in quality and shapeless. It was the intention of the Ordnance Department to fire the 13-inch shells at a 17-inch steel plate, the velocity of the impact to have been so graded that the shell would have the same amount of energy expended upon it as when a plate of the standard thickness for this caliber was employed. It was found, however, that this plate was so battered and cracked by previous impacts that it could not be used, and a 14-inch nickel steel plate, representing the diagonal armor of the Indiana, was employed. This plate has already been attacked by three 10-inch projectiles, two English Fifth and one American Carpenter, and had hurled them all back toward the gun, notwithstanding the high energies given them. It is but fair to state that although this test took place more than two years ago, when the Carpenter Steel Company had yet to make its reputation, both English projectiles were badly cracked, one losing its head, while the Carpenter shell remained intact. The first shot, given a velocity of 1,475 ft. sec., and an energy of 16,610 foot-ton, struck the upper left-hand corner of the plate, about 27 inches to the right and 18 inches above the old 10-inch impacts. The shell pierced the plate and backing, and was recovered in the rear, slightly set up but entire. The upper part of the plate was wrecked. This shot passed lot 4, 13-inch shell, which will be shipped to the battleship Indiana. Lot 5 furnished the next shot. It was fired at the opposite end of the plate, and in a precisely similar location as the first, with regard to the top side and 10-inch impacts. The plate by this impact was completely wrecked, and the backing was reduced to kindling wood. The shot went through the plate and backing, and was recovered uninjured.

The report of the board which conducted the recent machine gun tests at the Washington Navy Yard and Sandy Hook, Md., has been approved by Secretary Herbert. As was stated in last week's Journal, there is a great diversity of opinion among the members of the board as to the gun which should be adopted for the Navy. Prof. Alger and Ensign Dieffenbach hold that the Maxim is the piece that should be selected, while Commander Sperry, the third member and the chairman, is of the opinion that the Gatling showed itself much the superior gun. The report shows that the principal difference among the members of the board is a fundamental one. The majority reported in favor of an automatic gun, such as the Maxim, while the minority reported in favor of a gun capable of obtaining a larger number of hits in the same length of time, such as the Gatling, Accles, etc. The fact that this difference should exist shows that a fair trial has been given and will be given to every gun that has been, or may be, submitted to test. The board dwell at length in their report on defective ammunition, and it is the opinion of the board that a more exhaustive trial should be had, during which improved American Gardner, Colt and Robertson machine guns should be tested. Enormous pressures were developed by the smokeless powder used in the machine guns without corresponding velocities. In some instances a pressure of 60,000 lbs. per square inch was obtained. This pressure resulted in some peculiar accidents unknown to the old type of black powder. The pressure was so great on a number of occasions as to blow primers out of the head of cartridges, forcing the firing from the back and crushing the spring and letting the powder gas escape, thereby damaging the mechanism. The powder gas was forced around outside of the cartridge case, also to the damage of the mechanism. Frequently the stress on the cartridge was so great that its head and shoulder were torn off, leaving a portion of the case in the chamber to be telescoped by the cartridge forced in, thus ramming the piece. The report of the board also gives numerous details concerning trouble in this connection. Captain Sampson recommended to the Secretary, and his recommendation was approved, as follows: "Bureau recommends that owners of the Gatling and the Maxim be invited to construct guns of p. m. m. to be tested in competition. As the agents of Accles improved Gatling have requested that the new Accles gun of 6 mm. calibre be tried, it is further recommended that each of the exhibitors be permitted to present a gun of 6 mm. calibre under the same conditions as the Gatling and Maxim, the date of such trial to be at as early a day as the guns can be manufactured."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a favorable report upon the bill for the relief of the widow and legal representatives of the late Ormus B. Boyd, Captain in the Eighth U. S. Cav., in accordance with the decision in the Watson case. The committee has made an adverse report on the bill to place Maj. Robert P. Barry on the retired list of the Army.

Chaplain Henry V. Plummer, of the Ninth Cav. (colored), U. S. A., is agitating a scheme to explore certain portions of Africa, and has petitioned the Secretary of War to furnish him a company of picked colored soldiers and transport them to Africa. With these men he believes that he will be able to penetrate into the heart of Africa and discover many new things.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the bill promoting Commodore Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired, to be a Rear-Admiral, retired, to take rank after Rear-Admiral Almy, retired.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to re-adjust and allow, in accordance with the principles of the Watson case, the claims of Capt. Wm. Fletcher.

The House Committee on Pensions has made favorable reports on the bill to pension Ada J. Schwatka, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, U. S. N., and upon the bill to pension Mrs. Mary E. Wyse, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis O. Wyse, U. S. A.

The conference reports on the Sundry Civil bill and the General Deficiency bill have been adopted. In the Deficiency bill the appropriation put on by the Senate for the rent of the rifle range at Bellevue, Neb., is reduced to \$1,300 from \$1,800. The following Senate amendments to the provisions in regard to the Navy are concurred in by the House: For transportation of officers, 1890, \$1,008.76; 1892, \$685; "Contingent Marine Corps," freight and travelling expenses, in all \$816.12; payment on account of the Amphitrite, \$4,801.73; for payment to Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N., for services as acting Chief Constructor, \$1,018.63. The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to pass the following vouchers under the respective appropriations which were paid by Pay Inspector T. T. Caswell, U. S. N., namely: Charles P. Calvert, \$190 and \$65, appropriation "Naval War College and Torpedo School"; F. R. Hanna, \$40.50 appropriation, "Pay Miscellaneous, 1893," paid Feb. 9, 1893.

The Senate amendment increasing the appropriations for amounts found due on account of medicines and medical attendance to \$91.25, and for amounts found due on account of freight, under account of "Contingent Bureau of Supplies and Accounts" to \$2,242.34 were agreed to. The Senate amendment remitting the penalties on the Concord and Bennington was stricken out. In the Sundry Civil bill the appropriation for machinery and shop fixtures and a new steam plant in the Rock Island Arsenal is reduced back to \$10,000, the amount of the House bill. The appropriation for the repairs to the dikes and dams at Rock Island is restored to the amount of the House bill, \$30,000, with a provision for a contract for \$67,500. The Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000 for a new fence along the west side of the Indianapolis Arsenal is concurred in. The appropriations for new buildings at military posts is reduced to the House figures of \$200,000, but the limit of expenditure for the construction of Fort Crook, Neb., is increased to \$700,000, and of Fort Harrison, Mont., to \$300,000.

The following Senate amendments were agreed to: To acquire the title to additional lands, 191 acres, for Fort Ethan Allen Military Reservation, \$7,000; the permanent annual appropriation made by the act of April 23, 1808, and which was increased to \$400,000 by the act of Feb. 12, 1887, being for the procurement of ordnance and ordnance stores and quartermasters' stores and camp equipage for the use of the militia of the country, shall not lapse with the end of any fiscal year, nor be turned into the surplus fund, but shall remain a permanent appropriation. Amending the act of July 26, 1894, so as to read as follows: "That every member or delegate in Congress whose district or territory is not represented at the Naval Academy by a cadet who was at the time of his appointment an actual resident of such district shall be permitted on or before the first day of September, 1894, to recommend a candidate for appointment as cadet at the Naval Academy subject to the qualifications prescribed by law." The appropriation of \$86,000 added by the Senate for continuing the work on the Puget Sound dry dock was reduced to \$45,000. S. 2294, introduced by Mr. Blanchard (by request), authorizes the payment to the widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Thos. C. English, 2d Inf., of any amount found due to her husband after including his cadet service in computing his service pay.

RECENT DEATHS.

George W. Wait, who served during a portion of the war as Acting Second Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy, died Aug. 11 at his home, 212 Albany avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. William A. Little, son of Capt. Thomas Little, formerly of the 10th U. S. Cav., died Aug. 3 at San Antonio, Tex.

One of the most prominent rifle shots of the century, Major Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, who twice captained the Irish Rifle Team at Creedmoor in international contests, and who, for many years, led the Irish eight in England's Elcho shield competitions, died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, a few days ago, after a lingering illness. He was 73 years of age.

Major J. C. Grierson, brother of General B. H. Grierson, U. S. Army, died Aug. 4 at Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. Mary Ann Walker, who died Aug. 7 at Evansville, Ind., was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., Aug. 30, 1817. Her family moved to Mt. Vernon, Ind., in her infancy. In 1837 she was married to Dr. John T. Walker, of Evansville, afterwards surgeon during the Mexican War, and also during the War of the Rebellion. Two of her children died in infancy. Her eldest son was Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Walker, U. S. Vols., who, with his father, died during the war. Her second son, Major Jesse W. Walker, died a few years since in this city. The only remaining children, Mrs. C. J. Morris and Capt. Geo. B. Walker, 6th U. S. Inf., were at her bedside during her last illness. She leaves also two grandsons, George B. Walker, Jr., and Walker Morris.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

Preparations for the annual rifle competition for the Department of the East, which begins on the 17th inst., are about completed. Competitors are daily arriving, and judging from preliminary prac-

tice over the range, exceptionally good records may be expected.

Companies A, 6th Inf., Capt. Wetherill, from Fort Wood, and B, 21st Inf., Capt. Jocelyn, from Fort Porter, have about completed their target practice, but will remain here until after the competition.

Lieut. C. M. Truitt has assumed the duties of regimental Adjutant in succession to Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, whose tour expired on the 7th inst. Lieut. Sparrow will relieve Capt. Elstein as Regimental Recruiting Officer at Rochester.

In a social point the garrison has been unusually gay this summer. Moonlight excursions on the lake, hops and receptions have been the order of the day.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Brooke gave a delightful dancing party at the post hall Tuesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Sparrow and Lieut. and Mrs. Truitt. The hall and dining-room were tastefully and elaborately adorned with flags, flowers and vines, and a large number of guests attended. Among these, besides the officers and ladies of the post, were Major Jocelyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. Upton, from Fort Porter; Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill and Lieut. Webster, from Fort Wood; Capt. and Mrs. Elstein, from Rochester; Capt. McCaleb and Lieut. Campbell, from Sackett's Harbor; Mrs. Lieut. Kennedy and Mrs. Lieut. Murray, from Fort Snelling; Mrs. Lieut. Foltz, from Grant; Miss Keefer, of New York; Miss Mizner, of Detroit; Judge and Mrs. Millar and Miss Millar, of Lockport; Mr. and Mrs. Van Deman, of Delaware, O.; the Misses Rogers and Miss Lee, of Brooklyn, and many others.

On Thursday evening Colonel and Mrs. Horace Jewett gave a reception at their quarters in honor of the retiring and new Adjutants and their wives. There was a large attendance, all the officers and ladies, the numerous visitors and many of the cottagers and their families being present. During the evening the regimental band of the 21st Inf. discoursed sweet music on the lawn.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 14, 1894.

Lieutenant Hamilton, 5th Art., and family left the post Aug. 6 on a month's leave, upon the expiration of which Lieutenant Hamilton will report for college duty at Reno, Nev.

2d Lieut. Thos. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., and Mrs. Lamoreux left the post on a month's leave. He is visiting his parents at Lansing, Mich.

The U. S. S. Bancroft, with the Monongahela in tow, passed the fort on Aug. 3, bound for the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., was absent from the post on a short leave, from Aug. 1 to 6, visiting Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art., was in Washington three days, from Aug. 1 to 4.

1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., is absent from the post on three months' leave. His family is with him, and they expect to spend the time visiting friends at Garden City, L. I. Lieutenant Ridgway remains at the Artillery School for another term, he having missed a large portion of the course on account of sickness.

Colonel Lawson, U. S. Army (retired), who has been stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, left for Boston last Monday.

The family of Lieut. C. T. Menoher, 3d Art., left the post one week ago to-day, to visit friends at Johnstown, Pa.

Maj. J. C. Muhlenburg, Paym., U. S. Army, arrived at the post on the 9th inst. and paid off the troops.

Corpl. Murray Baldwin, Bat. I, 2d Art., leaves on the 16th inst. for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the final examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant.

The Southern Dental Association and the American Dental Association have been holding their annual session at the Hygeia Hotel during the past two weeks, and many men of the garrison have had some of the most skillful operations in dentistry performed, and as these were to illustrate the science of the profession the men received the treatment free of cost.

The question of a new sewer for Fort Monroe has been definitely settled by the clause in the Fortification bill appropriating \$37,500 for the purpose, and requiring non-military residents to provide one-half the expense in building and operating an entire sewerage system for the post both inside and outside the fort. It is to be hoped the sewer will be put in and ready for use at a very early date; it is needed badly enough. In the opinion of many people the question of a permanent supply of fresh water is of more vital importance to the post than that of a sewer. We might live without a sewer, but without water—

There is quite a force of workmen at present on the Hotel Chamberlain, and from appearances it is fair to expect that the building is to be finished. The front is beginning to have quite a commanding appearance, and if one was to enter the building he would be struck with a grandeur quite unexpected.

The Quartermaster's Department of the post is hard at work getting some of the casemates which have not been used for some two years ready for occupancy, as the large number of officers to constitute the next class of student officers will force some into casemates, notwithstanding that a new double set of quarters are being built and will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

The Board of Officers which has been convoked at this post, for the purpose of formulating a system of marching manoeuvres for heavy artillery, is hard at work perfecting the manual. Many respects this manual is to be quite a radical change from the Infantry drill regulations, and all Infantry evolution not necessary for artillery troops is to be left out entirely. This is as it should be, for with the science of artillery that the gunner and cannoneer is required to learn it is expecting almost too much to compel him to be a model Infantry soldier as well.

The Montgomery passed the fort at noon yesterday, bound for Yorktown, where she will have practice with her heavy-guns.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Aug. 15, 1894.

The post is rather quiet for the last few days, the monotony is only broken by the occasional sound of a bugle. This is a great change from what has existed at this place since July 21, the day on which the whole of the troops arrived from Chicago. On Monday morning all of the cavalry, under command of Colonel Gordon, of the 6th, departed for the camp at Evanston, about 12 miles distant from here, and on yesterday morning (Tuesday), the Infantry and Artillery left at 3 a. m. for the same destination, under command of Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf. It commenced to rain as they moved from the barracks and as they marched through the village of Highwood, at 5:15 a. m., though at such an early hour, it did not prevent the villagers from getting up and taking a view and say good-bye to the boys. Owing to the rain, the splendid band of the 15th were unable to play, which was a great disappointment to the beholders.

It's surprising what a wonderful effect the late riots played on the people in their estimation of soldiers. Now there is nothing but praise extended from all

sources, even from quarters which were quite the other side before the riots. Colonel Crofton was highly complimented, and compliments were extended to the officers and men of the 15th, and the conduct of the regiment during their tour of duty in Chicago was highly appreciated by the best citizens. Well might Colonel Crofton say, in addressing the regiment immediately after their arrival in Fort Sheridan, July 21, 1894, "that he was proud of his regiment and fully appreciated the honor it is to command so gallant a corps." (R. O. 27, July 21, 1894.)

Our popular post chaplain, Father Vattmann, came in for his share of glories at the late riots. Too much praise cannot be given him for his energy during the strike. He left the post with the first troops on July 2, and was seen at every point where the strikers were the worst; his mission was to make, and almost insist on peace, in which he was so successful that a few of the most prominent citizens of Chicago presented him with a valuable horse and buggy, which he now takes pride in driving around the post, as it is indeed a splendid turnout. It was a worthy recognition bestowed.

Many, indeed, were the exchanges of greetings of old soldiers, who by the concentration of so many troops, met accidentally again here. Some after the lapse of 10, 12 and more than 20 years. Past days were talked over in all of the camps, about Arizona, New Mexico and other places which were, years gone by, more inaccessible to reach than Africa is now. As the paymaster came and went on two occasions while the additional troops were here, it must be inferred that a great amount of money was spent in the village of Highwood and the post exchange. So it helps a great many, and with all the conviviality that existed in village and exchange, not one case of assault or any sort of disturbance was reported, nor was there a single man confined from the post exchange. This is indeed very creditable for such to exist where 1,700 soldiers, all of different organizations, were assembled for three weeks and in that short period were paid twice.

The citizens all around speak in the highest terms of the departing troops. Their conduct indeed has been most exemplary.

A great many people visited the post on Sunday last and witnessed a game of baseball played on the parade ground, between a mixed fort team and the Jeffersonians from Chicago. Fully 2,000 witnessed the game. The boys in blue were victorious, the result being 9 to 4.

The troops are all settled in Evanston, and a grand review is taking place, preparatory to manoeuvre which, it is said, will commence to-morrow. Two companies of the 15th are left behind for the garrison: Co. A (Brinkerhoff's), Co. G (Cornish's). The former named commands the post. These companies are engaged at their annual target practice, hence the reason for selection of leaving behind.

OUR NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Our new army gun does not appear to be making a favorable impression outside of official circles. "Arms and Explosives" says:

The Krag-Jorgensen adopted by Denmark, and the modified form of the same rifle which was selected by the U. S. Army Board, are provided with a magazine on this system, situated on the left side. The cartridges lie side by side, and are therefore fed laterally into the space behind the chamber. It is not easy to see any great advantage in this position over that beneath the chamber and vertical, and it would appear that the magazine is more exposed to injury and in a more awkward place. It is probable that it was rather the general mechanism of the rifle than the action of its magazine which affected the choice of the U. S. Army Board. A correspondent of "Shooting and Fishing" has had an opportunity of witnessing some shooting with one of the new U. S. Army magazine rifles, and appears to be thoroughly disgusted with the experience. The trials took place at the range of the Denver Rifle Club, and were conducted by officers in various departments of the service. There was practically no wind. At 200 yards the rifle was fired from the corner, and proved at least that there is something seriously amiss with the sighting. The rear sight is similar to the ordinary sporting leaf-sight, but has notches on the base, and the slide has a spring intended to hold it firmly in the notched base. Unfortunately it does not fulfill this function, as at each shot fired with the sight at its lowest mark—300 yards—the recoil shook it free, and it rose to the 400 yards mark. There is no provision for windage. The first shot hit at the 11 o'clock corner—1; the second, ditto; the third, a miss over the top. Being then aimed at the right edge of the target, the rifle put four shots running at 11 o'clock, counting two each. By aiming about five feet below and five feet to the right of the bull's-eye, fair shooting was obtained. On examining the barrel at this juncture, it was found to be very hot, but with only slight fouling. With the sight at the 300 yards mark, the rifle was fired at the 500 yards range, the bullets striking at two feet high and eight feet to the left. With the same sighting, bullets aimed at the bull's-eye at 300 yards range, all went over the target. At 1,000 yards range, with the 800 yards sighting, the bullets struck about thirty feet to the left, some going high and some low, and the trials were then given up in disgust. The barrel was clean and bright, but very hot indeed. These experiments seem to show that the graduation of the sight is all wrong; the 300 yards mark being really suitable for 600 yards. In addition to this, the drift to the left is excessive. One mechanical difficulty was shown in the action; there are five cartridges in the magazine, and the soldier has forgotten to close the cut-off, although intending to use the rifle as a single loader, he places a cartridge in the carrier, but neglects to push it home into the barrel; when the bolt is pushed forward a cartridge is lifted from the magazine, and gets wedged under the former, giving considerable trouble, if it does not determine an explosion. The correspondent sums up by saying that a private maker who turned out such a rifle would have it returned to him promptly.

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.

The War Department is contemplating a change in the regulations governing discharge by purchase. The opinions of prominent officers of the Army are to be asked on the practical working of the law. Many reports have been made on the bad effects of the law. Those of Colonel Burton, Inspector-General; Captain Bowman, commanding Fort Ontario, and Captain Thorp, commanding Fort Canby, are of special interest. Referring to his previous reports on the subject Colonel Burton says that there is no abatement in the general feeling of officers respecting the pernicious influences of the purchase system, and that the consensus of opinion is that a three-years' enlistment, without any time allowance, would best meet the conditions. Captain Bowman writes: "This act of Congress invites a man to leave the service. The Government enlists the best material it can get, trains and educates the recruits for the serious work of the soldier at an expense for pay, subsistence and clothing of \$1,500. When the man becomes valuable to the service an inducement is held out to him to get his discharge. If no repeal measure is to be adopted it would be to the interest of the Army to add to the law some encouragement for a good man to remain in the service." Captain Thorp reports that the privilege of purchasing discharges produces a feeling of restlessness among the men, which has a bad effect upon discipline. Many Army officers think that as the term of enlistment has been reduced by law to three years, the necessity of the purchase system no longer exists.

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lars, and if your wine merchant cannot supply you, we
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To many who recall that one of the ideas of
Coxey was to make his "army" a "good roads as-
sociation" it will be pleasing to learn that Warden
Moore, of the Maryland House of Correction, has
accorded 88 of the "soldiers" an opportunity to show
the practicability of the association. Coxeyites ar-
rested at Hyattsville, and sentenced to three months
in the bridewell, have been put to work on widen-
ing a private road. When this work is completed
other employment of like character is promised the
men.

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necessity. Whenever a revolver is really needed,
the best one is needed. There are times when a
little iron or a little carelessness in workmanship
might make all the difference between life and
death. It doesn't pay to take chances. It isn't safe
to buy any revolver but the Smith & Wesson. It is
made of wrought steel, thoroughly tested and fully
guaranteed for accuracy, penetration and durability.

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cation.

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Mr. G. W. Smalley tells in "Harper's Maga-
zine" for August a story that requires confirma-
tion. It is to the effect that he was used by an
officer on McClellan's staff to ascertain whether
Hooker at Antietam would take the command of
the Army from McClellan and drive Lee into
the Potomac or force him to surrender. Mr.
Smalley carried his dishonorable message, but
Hooker had been so badly wounded that he was
in no position to join in the plot which
Mr. Smalley himself characterizes as mutinous.
As the author of this story gives us no hint as to
who his fellow-conspirator was, it is impossible
to determine what credence should be given to
his recollections. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Colonel
U. S. A., retired, in a personal letter to the Editor
of the Journal, says of this story: "Smalley's
intimation as to McClellan's staff in 'Harper's
Magazine' for August is, I believe, founded on
imagination. Facts did not warrant any such
action, and there was no staff more loyal and
true, individually and collectively, to any one than
was McClellan's staff to him." General Porter
certainly speaks with authority on this subject,
and Mr. Smalley's story will find little currency
with those who are familiar with the condition
of things about McClellan's headquarters at the
time he indicates. The most likely man to have
had such a conversation as that reported was
Gen. H. M. Nagler, of California, but he was not
on McClellan's staff. As Mr. Smalley decided to
tell this story he has withheld from the world for
a generation he should have given names. He
either carries his delicacy too far or not far
enough. It is well for him to understand that
the correctness of his narrative is distinctly chal-
lenged by those competent to form an opinion.
A lapse of more than thirty years does not im-
prove the memory of even a journalist.

With the Secretary of the Navy's flag flying at
her peak, and with a distinguished party on
board, the despatch boat Dolphin left Washington
on Thursday, for a tour of the navy yards of the
Atlantic coast. Secretary Herbert determined
upon this trip immediately upon his return to
Washington from the Pacific coast, where he
made a similar tour. He would have gone before
now had opportunity presented itself, but he has
been tied up with the business of the Department,
and has only been able to get away by working
hard to get all matters up to date before his de-
parture. Accompanying Secretary Herbert on the
trip were Miss Herbert, Hilary Herbert, Jr., and
Lieut. L. L. Reamey, the Secretary's naval aid.
The first place the Dolphin will visit will be the
New York navy yard, where she is expected to
arrive Saturday night. She will then go up tow-
ard the New England coast, stopping a day or
two at Buzzards Bay, where Mrs. Cleveland will
be able to exchange greetings with the party on
board. The whole trip is expected to occupy a
month. Orders were issued on Tuesday last to
Ensign G. W. Logan, on duty at the Navy Depart-
ment, to temporary duty on board the Dolphin.
Secretary Herbert himself gave the invitation to
this popular young officer, and upon its accept-
ance, issued temporary orders to him.

The joint committee on the personnel of the
Navy met on Friday morning and agreed not to
do anything more with their bill at this session,
owing to the necessary absence of some of the
members of the committee. The committee ad-
journing to meet on the call of the chairman, with
an understanding that the call will be issued for
some late week in November. The members of
the committee believe they will then be able to
get the bill into shape ready to be reported as
soon as the next session begins.

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ORDNANCE INSPECTIONS.

The case against the Carnegie Company in the armor plate investigation has taken a new and more serious turn. It will be remembered by those who have followed the testimony that the bottom half of plate 619 was first tested, and afterward the upper half was fired at, and showed better quality than the lower half. Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, gave the Congressional Committee reasons for believing that the supposed upper half was really part of an entirely different plate from the bottom half, so that in fact the two trials of 619 do not represent the whole of that plate, as the ordnance officers supposed. The facts upon which Captain Sampson bases his conclusions are thus stated by him in his testimony of Aug. 10 before the Congressional Committee of which Mr. Cummings is the chairman:

"When we came to examine the two parts of the plate we found on a superficial examination that the lower half had been treated separately from the upper half, because the lower half showed that it had been in oil and heated when the upper half did not, and what was still more strange was that the cuts which separated the two parts of the plate had not been made at the same time. In cutting the plate apart it is done usually by a planer, and the tool which is used for that purpose cuts right across the plate repeatedly over the same place until it cuts through the plate. Now, then, the amount the tool cuts out each time leaves its mark on the sides of the cut. As you cut down through the plate you find the first cut leaves a line, and the next cut leaves another line, and so on. So what on the machine is called the 'feed' or amount of advance of the tool for each stroke shows plainly on the piece of metal which is cut, so if you took a piece of metal and cut it through you will find the lines which represent the feed on each side are exactly duplicated, each showing identically the feed on the opposite side, so you see plainly at a glance those two pieces of metal have been cut apart. Now, in the case of plate A 619, it has no such appearance, but, on the contrary, it shows that those two ends have never been cut apart at the same time. Now, we could find no reason for that. No reason that we could imagine. . . . When we came to analyze all the specimens, after we had finished them there was this striking difference between the plates, that the upper half was better than the lower half, and that it was better in a sense than could not be produced by re-treatment, and we were forced to the conclusion that the two halves of this plate were in reality not the two halves of the same plate. It seems incredible that they should have resorted to such means of deceiving, but it can be only explained in this way."

It needs no argument to show that this evidence is of a different kind from the results obtained in the testing machine. The uniformity of metal is not so absolute as to forbid a doubt in accepting deductions from tensile strain, but tool marks are the history of work done, set down in the handwriting of the machine, and may be read with certainty.

Against the theoretical deductions of Captain Sampson we have, however, the positive assertion of Superintendents Schwab and Corey, of the Carnegie works, that both the halves referred to belong to the same plate. They explain that the differ-

ence in length of only half an inch is to be accounted for by the fact that no very accurate measurements were ever made of the plate as a whole. They also say that the smooth surface of the lower half of the plate is due to its having been planed off, as is customary with all finished plates furnished for a ballistic test. Mr. Corey further argues that the ordnance experts, having reached the conclusion from the physical test of the two parts of the plate some time ago that the lower half was of better quality than the upper half, though a subsequent ballistic test proved the contrary, have reached the new conclusion as the only way left for justifying the previous theories of the experts. It is certainly to be hoped that the theoretical deductions will be proven to be incorrect, and, as Captain Sampson himself says, it seems incredible that a concern which has built up an enormous business upon faith in its product should be guilty of the action alleged. On the one hand we have a theoretical deduction; on the other a positive assertion by those who know the facts. Investigation will no doubt show how the two are to be reconciled.

The disclosures of deception affecting, in any manner, our means of defense in an emergency, have been a shock to the just sensibilities of a nation which has witnessed with unbounded satisfaction the triumphant production of ships, armor and ordnance, which have resulted from the military skill of our officers and the ability of our manufacturers. Navy officers ought to take pride in this heartfelt recognition of their powers and fidelity, and the patriotic feeling should not be allowed to diminish. In the present juncture there is but one way to preserve it, and that is by discovering every evidence of deceit and probing it to the bottom.

On Thursday Mr. Corey was examined by the committee and testified substantially as here stated. As proof of the correctness of his conclusions he said that at the time the plate No. 619 was shipped from the works there were no other plates of the same width and thickness at Homestead. Captain Sampson, who was next called to the stand, denied the statement of Mr. Corey that the bottom edge of the plate was smooth. On the contrary, it was rough and bore no evidence of tool marks. Further, there was a difference of a quarter of an inch in the middle of the two half plates where the cuts were made. Though he could not positively prove that the two halves belonged to different plates, he was confident of the fact. Lieut. Ackerman confirmed this testimony by the production of test pieces for examination. They were closely inspected by the members of the committee with the aid of a microscope. The test piece from the lower half shows a fine grain, while that of the piece from the upper half was coarse. In Lieut. Ackerman's opinion this great difference could not result from different treatments. It was Mr. Corey's opinion that it could. There was then some discussion as to the size and character of the tools used in cutting the plate, the testimony of Mr. Corey conflicting with that of Lieut. Ackerman and two mechanics at the Washington navy yard.

There is an end to the entente cordiale heretofore existing between the Navy Department and the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The trouble all arose over a little letter of inquiry which Fourth Auditor Morton sent to the commandant of the Boston navy yard in relation to some special duty to which Passed Assistant Engineer Edward H. Scribner had been assigned. Very properly, the commandant of the yard referred the letter to Secretary Herbert, and that official immediately wrote to Mr. Morton, calling his attention to the fact that he did not propose that there should be criticism of any orders he might choose to issue. It appears that Passed Assistant Engineer Scribner, who is on duty at the Boston navy yard, was directed to take charge of the monitor Passaic, whenever the Massachusetts militia went out on a cruise. It has been the habit of the militia to use this vessel once a week. The reason of the Department for detaching Passed Assistant Engineer Scribner to the ship was in order that there might be an officer on board to take care of her and see that she was not collided with or run into by another ship. As she is a government vessel, and only loaned to the State of

Massachusetts for the use of the naval militia, it will be seen that for any damage that she might do to another craft, or might be done her, the government would be held responsible. It was for the purpose of preventing accident, therefore, that Passed Assistant Engineer Scribner was ordered to special duty in connection with the monitor Passaic. When the accounts from the Boston navy yard were received at the Fourth Auditor's office for examination, one of the clerks who looked over Passed Assistant Engineer Scribner's expenses found what he evidently thought to be an attempt to defraud the government. The irregularity was duly presented to the Fourth Auditor, and that official, without communicating with Secretary Herbert, sent a letter of inquiry to the commandant of the Boston navy yard, with the result already mentioned. To say that Secretary Herbert was indignant, is said to express it mildly. It is understood that he gave Mr. Morton to understand that in future all inquiries should be addressed to the Department, instead of to officers in charge of certain stations. Secretary Herbert is very much pleased with the action of the commandant of the Boston yard in turning the matter over to him. That officer held that he could not be called upon to criticize any orders his superior officer might issue, and refused to give Mr. Morton the information he desired without Secretary Herbert's consent. Mr. Morton could not see, it is understood, how it was that an officer could be on duty in connection with two details at the same time, and Secretary Herbert explained it to him in his very caustic letter.

Cannot Congress be persuaded, now that it has done with the tariff discussion, to give some heed to the wants of the Army and the Navy? It has before it the Outhwaite bill for the Army, and the bill for the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy. Out of them can surely be shaped legislation that will be of benefit to the services. It must be a relief to turn from the discussion of the interests of trusts and combinations, and the scandals connected with them, to consider the requests of honest and devoted public servants, who ask only that they be put in a position to meet the demands the country makes upon them. With a surplus now in sight, over the necessary expenses of the Government honestly administered, the demands of economy need no longer prevail. The demands for the efficiency of the two services were never more imperative. With skeleton ranks and an antique organization for the Army; with stagnation prevalent in the Navy, and with a force insufficient to man the vessels Congress has ordered built in response to public demand, surely the need of action by our legislators is too obvious to be denied. As a "Herald" correspondent points out, if it were known that poor steel had been put into our ships or guns Congress would quickly have the evil remedied. Much more then should instantaneous action be had to improve the far more important element—"the man behind the gun."

The story of the California National Guard during the railroad riots is told in another column by W. R. Smedberg, Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. Army, retired. It shows clearly the weakness of our National Guard system in many of the states, and that is in the incapacity of the officers. You may have the best of material in the ranks, the men may be well drilled, well disciplined and zealous, and yet little can be accomplished if those under whose orders they must act, and upon whose prevision and care they must depend for their comfort, do not understand the duties of their position. Wearing a showy uniform upon the staff of the Governor of a state, or even upon the staff of a militia general or colonel, does not make a man a soldier. We cannot have an efficient Guard until public opinion, if not the law, makes it as criminal to exercise the functions of a military office, without understanding them, as it now is to practice medicine or law without a proper license. Colonel Smedberg's narrative is an interesting one, and it is gratifying to have this testimony from so competent an observer as to the efficiency of the California Guard as a whole, and as to the excellent work done by the force after they had had an opportunity to pull themselves together.

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted. Commo. L. A. Beardslee will assume command upon arrival of the Philadelphia at San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Capt. B. F. Day in temporary command. Commo. C. C. Carpenter ordered to command per steamer of Aug. 7 from San Francisco. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade. U. S. flagship New York.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Acting Rear-Admiral Kirkland will assume command in September next.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail for the Yantic and for U. S. S. Newark, "Care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)
Cruising in Gardiner's Bay with Connecticut Naval Militia. Address Greenport, Long Island. Upon completion of this duty will proceed to Navy Yard, New York, for repairs.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)
Bering Sea.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. B. R. Ingersoll.
Practice cruiser. Left League Island Aug. 16 for New York; will proceed thence on Aug. 21 to Hampton Roads, Va., arriving there Aug. 23.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)
Left Acapulco, Mexico, on Aug. 2 for San Francisco. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (p. s.)
At Mare Island, Cal. Left for Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 16.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)
Flagship. Arrived at Cowes, England, on Aug. 7 and at Southampton Aug. 16.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.
At Navy Yard, New York.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)
Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens.
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.
Despatch boat. Left Washington Aug. 16 for a short cruise with Secretary Herbert. Address Navy Yard, New York.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.
Training-ship of Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley.
Training-ship. On her annual cruise. Address mail until Sept. 7 to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and after that to Newport, R. I.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. J. J. Reed.
Receiving-ship. Mare Island.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (n. a. s.)
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace (n. a. s.)
Arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 13. Capt. T. F. Kane will command on Aug. 27.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.
Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.

MINNESOTA, 10 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)
In Bering Sea.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)
At Nagasaki, Japan.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. O. M. Chester.
Practice ship. Naval Academy. Cruising. Will return to Hampton Roads Aug. 18.

MONTREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)
Left San Francisco, Cal., for Astoria, Ore., Aug. 13. Address mail to Astoria, Ore. To be used by California Naval Militia in September.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis.
Arrived at Southport, N. C., Aug. 14. Will perform duty in connection with annual cruise of North Carolina Naval Militia.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (a. s.)
In dry dock. Cape Town.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)
Flagship. At Navy Yard, New York. Will be

placed in dry dock. Capt. R. D. Evans ordered to command.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)
Flagship. En route from Honolulu, H. I., to San Francisco, Cal. Capt. C. S. Cotton ordered to command.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)
At Sitka, Alaska.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.
Training-ship. Arrived at Cowes, England, Aug. 7. Will visit Southampton, Cherbourg, Gibraltar and Madeira, arriving at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)
Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Capt. Geo. H. Wadleigh.
Receiving-ship. League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.
Public marine school, New York. Arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Reported by cable at Gibraltar Aug. 7.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.
Receiving-ship at New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.
At New York.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kantz.
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (s. a. s.)
At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)
Cruising in Bering Sea. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

Various Naval Items.

It is understood that Commander Conden, of the Bureau of Ordnance, is booked for commander of the Michigan.

It is said to be practically settled that Captain Phythian will be assigned to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron upon his promotion to the grade of commodore in September.

Commander Lamberton is understood to be slated for the command of the Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, to succeed Commander Yates Stirling, who will shortly be ordered to sea.

The Webster clinometer, which is now in use on most of the ships of our Navy, for measuring the roll of the vessel, is the invention of Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, who has just been ordered to the Bennington.

It is understood that the turrets and ammunition hoists of the New York will be changed so as to work properly, and other alterations will be made to the ship. She is now lying at the New York Navy Yard, waiting to be placed in the dry dock.

The New York "Herald" reports the barge of the U. S. S. Chicago carried off the prize in the man-of-war race at Cowes, and received vastly more applause for this feat than did the Vigilant when she won Saturday's match and Monday's race.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has received a telegram stating that a preliminary trial of the battleship Oregon was held in San Francisco Bay on Tuesday last. The telegram states that the vessel did remarkably well. Her machinery worked excellently and no fault could be found with its performance.

It is understood that the President has decided to fill three existing vacancies in the list of assistant paymasters of the Navy by the appointment of Martin Ramsay, son of Admiral Ramsay; Guy Rodgers, son of Captain Rodgers, U. S. A., and Mr. Cheatham, son of General Cheatham. The nominations have been made out and are now at the White House awaiting the President's signature.

The gunboat Bennington is now lying three miles outside of San Francisco, waiting for the arrival of warrants from Washington upon which the refugees can be delivered up to the United States authorities for a preliminary hearing. The warrants are expected to reach their destination by Saturday, and the Bennington will then come immediately into port. It is expected that a writ of habeas corpus will be taken out by the refugees and it is believed at the State Department that the writ will be granted.

A despatch to the London "Times" from Port Limon, dated Aug. 12, says: "The British cruiser Mohawk has arrived here from the Mosquito country with Chief Clarence and 112 refugees aboard. Bluefields was retaken by 2,000 Nicaraguans, who arrived from Rama and Greytown aboard transports flying the United States flag. The American marines re-embarked on their approach, abandoning the American residents, many of whom removed the national flag from their houses, trampled upon it, and hoisted the British flag."

Commander B. H. McCalla has been severely criticised in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy for his action in making serious misrepresentations against his superior officer, Captain Howison. The true cause of the trouble between Commander McCalla and Captain Howison has just come to light. It appears that Captain Howison, in making up the efficiency report for officers under his command, in reply to the stereotyped question as to whether or not he regarded McCalla fit to command a vessel, answered "No." In accordance with the regulations, the report, being unfavorable, was submitted to McCalla for his information. Thereupon McCalla wrote a long letter to the Department seriously reflecting upon Howison. At one time the Secretary seriously contemplated ordering a court martial for the trial of McCalla, but finally concluded to write a letter of reprimand.

A Newport, R. I., despatch of Aug. 10 says: "The finest record of firing Whitehead torpedoes anywhere since their invention was made here today. The torpedo class was at Coddington Cove under instruction of Lieut. George F. W. Holman.

The range was 400 yards, with the Stiletto speed-ling. The first missile hit the target right in the eye. The second shot was at the can buoy, under the same conditions, and it was hit full. A 1,300-yard range for the testing of smokeless powder, perfected by Lieut.-Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., is being prepared on Rose Island."

The joint committee on the personnel of the Navy have amended their bill so as to provide that no provision of the bill should affect the pay of chiefs of bureaus and providing that captains shall have at least two years' sea duty as captain in the three years as commander to qualify them for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. Before the bill is reported another meeting will be held to consider the provision relating to the equalization of pay, and a proposition to permit the appointment of one ensign, one assistant engineer and one second lieutenant of the Marine Corps from the enlisted men, whether vacancies may occur or not.

The French naval manoeuvres in the English Channel began on July 15. During the first period, which closed on the 21st, the Northern Squadron represented the enemy and made a series of attacks upon the coast districts of Havre and Dunkirk. The second series of operations will be purely maritime, one division of the squadron defending the passage of the Straits of Dover against the other, and the manoeuvres will conclude with a grand attack on the port of Brest. In the Mediterranean the scope of the manoeuvres will be curtailed, owing to political considerations, which detain the Hoche, Neptune, Tage and Lalande in Algerian waters.

A despatch from Bluefields, dated July 29, says: "The U. S. S. Columbia reached here at noon today, seven days and twenty-two hours from Sandy Hook. She left New York Harbor on July 21. The center screw was uncoupled and the side screws alone were used, with three boilers, thus giving but three-eighths of her power. The engines were stopped about 75 miles north of the island of San Salvador, the side screws were uncoupled and the center screw was used alone during the remainder of the trip, with two boilers, or one-fourth of the ship's power. This arrangement gave a speed which varied between ten and twelve knots on a daily coal consumption of about sixty tons."

Secretary Herbert has decided that Contractor James Gillies shall not lose his contract for the construction of the Brooklyn dry dock, for the present at least. The Navy Department has been greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Gillies' progress in connection with this work, and finally called him to task about it. An explanation was demanded, and Mr. Gillies, accompanied by his lawyer and a big brief, appeared at the Navy Department on Wednesday last and had a long conference with the Secretary. His excuses proved to be satisfactory, if Secretary Herbert's decision is an indication. It is understood that he pleaded delay in securing a dumping place for the dirt removed from the dry dock and other causes which could not be prevented.

Chief Constructor Hiehorn, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has just received a report of the damage sustained by the Marion as the result of a fire which broke out in her magazine room. It appears that on Saturday evening Shipkeeper Kelly discovered smoke issuing from the hold. He immediately turned in an alarm from the gate. The department at the yard responded quickly. Captain Howison, commandant, Commander McCalla and Lieutenant Stoney were among the first ones. The fire was discovered in the vicinity of the shell room, where during the day workmen had been engaged in repairing the lead lining, and it is supposed that a candle had been left burning and the tallow having melted, the wick toppled over and set fire to the inner linings of the room. Water was soon on the fire, and in less than half an hour it was out. A board of investigation, consisting of Captain of the Yard Higginson, Naval Constructor Armistead and Lieut. Stoney found, it is understood, that the evidence adduced tended to show that the fire was set by workmen in the prosecution of their labors, but no blame is attached to them.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 13.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 15, 1894.

ARTICLE 287.

Strike out, and substitute the following: "The right of asylum for political or other refugees has no foundation in international law. In countries, however, where frequent insurrections occur, and constant instability of government exists, local usage sanctions the granting of asylum, but even in the waters of such countries officers should refuse all applications for asylum except when required by the interests of humanity in extreme or exceptional cases, such as the pursuit of a refugee by a mob. Officers must not directly or indirectly invite refugees to accept asylum."

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 10.—Ensign E. W. Eberle ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 20.

P. A. Engineer J. M. Pickrell detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Ranger.

AUG. 13.—Orders issued to Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal to Puget Sound revoked. He is granted 45 days' leave with permission to go abroad.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger ordered to New York for duty at the marine rendezvous, relieving Surgeon N. H. Drake, who is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk.

Surgeon B. S. Mackie detached from the Franklin and ordered to sail on Aug. 30 for Southampton for duty as fleet surgeon of the European Station.

Capt. H. B. Robeson ordered before a retiring board on Aug. 21.

Chief Engineer I. R. McNary ordered before a retiring board on Aug. 22.

Medical Inspector Edward Kershner ordered as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. David Daniels ordered to the Naval Academy on Sept. 3.

Asst. Surgeon C. P. Kindelberger ordered to instruction, Naval Laboratory, New York.

AUG. 14.—Comdr. George E. Ide ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Alert, Oct. 1.

Comdr. E. S. Houston ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Machias, Sept. 15.

Lieut. R. H. Galt authorized to delay reporting on board Miantonomoh until Sept. 1.

Ensign G. W. Logan ordered to temporary duty on board Dolphin.

Asst. Engr. H. O. Stickney authorized to delay reporting to Naval Academy until Aug. 15.

Passed Asst. Engr. G. S. Willits detached from Monterey and granted three months' leave.
Asst. Engr. J. C. Leonard detached from Homestead Steel Works and ordered to Monterey.
Ensign W. J. Terhune detached from Cushing and granted three months' leave.
Ensign G. W. Williams detached from New York and ordered to Cushing.

Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose detached from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to New York for duty in connection with renovation and repairs to the Naval Hospital in that city.

Medical Director C. J. Cleborne detached from Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Medical Inspector A. A. Hoehling detached from special duty with a Senate committee investigating Ford's Theatre disaster and ordered to duty in charge of Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Passed Asst. Engr. J. P. Mickley ordered to examination for promotion, 20th inst.

Medical Director B. H. Kidder ordered to duty with Senate committee investigating Ford's Theatre disaster.

AUG. 15.—Ensign Wm. W. Phelps granted 30 days' leave.
Lieut. M. C. Gorgas' orders to Thetis modified and ordered to Philadelphia and on staff of Rear-Admiral Beardslee, commanding Pacific Station.
Lieut. L. L. Reamey ordered to Dolphin; Passed Asst. Engr. F. C. Bieg detached from Charleston and ordered to Monterey; Asst. Engr. J. C. Leonard detached from Homestead Steel Works and ordered to Charleston instead of Monterey.

AUG. 16.—Ensign L. R. de Steiguer detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Monterey.
Ensign N. A. McCully detached from Indian Head proving grounds, and ordered to Hartford, Conn., as assistant to Inspector of Ordnance at that place.

Lieut. G. H. Peters detached from the Raleigh and placed on waiting orders.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle detached on the 18th inst. from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty as superintendent engineer and inspector of the dry dock under construction at Puget Sound.

Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland detached from command of the South Atlantic station and ordered to proceed immediately to command the European Station.

Lieut. C. E. Fox ordered to duty as a member of the staff of the commanding officer of the Pacific Station.

F. A. Engineer E. R. Freeman ordered to duty as a member of the Steel Board.

F. A. Surg. F. A. Hesler ordered before the Retiring Board on the 23d inst.

Confirmations.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Aug. 11, 1894.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Rich to be a Commander.

Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler to be a Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieut. (junior grade) Harry Kimmell to be a Lieutenant.

Ensign John J. Blandin to be a Lieutenant (junior grade).

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Leaves of absence were granted officers of the Revenue Cutter Service during the past week as follows:

3d Lieut. C. S. Craig, thirty days; 1st Lieut. W. C. D. Hart, thirty days; 3d Lieut. W. W. Joyans, fourteen days' extension; Capt. A. D. Littlefield, thirty days' extension; 3d Lieut. C. H. McClellan, thirty days; Ch. Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, thirty days.

DEFENCE OF NAVAL ARMOR INSPECTION.

In his latest testimony upon the Cummings Committee, Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, thus vigorously defended the officers detailed for armor plate inspection against the criticism directed against them:

Captain Sampson: Mr. Frick, in his testimony, stated that in his opinion if the inspectors had been duly diligent or had been more diligent in their duty, or words to that effect—I do not remember his language now.

The Chairman: He stated that he depended upon the Government inspectors.

Captain Sampson: That if they had been diligent in the performance of their duty that these alleged frauds could not have taken place. Now, you gentlemen understand perfectly that if we had sent officers there to act as spies upon the company that we have gone with very different instructions and would have acted very differently from what they did when they were among people who they supposed were entirely honest and straightforward in their actions. They did not go there expecting to be deceived, and I think that it is not a poor excuse upon the part of the company, or no excuse at all, to say that they were negligent in their duty. So far as I have been able to determine, and stating it fairly, they have attended to their duties. When they came to find that these things had been committed, the fraudulent things that had been done, they were not as quick to believe them, they were not as quick to realize and understand that these things were being carried on as they perhaps ought to have been, and I think that it was the natural consequence of the general faith they had in the people about them.

Now, Mr. Schwab took occasion to say in his testimony, referring to Mr. Ackerman's knowledge of the subject of steel armor, that he knew very little, not more than a good schoolboy. Now, I wish to say that while Mr. Ackerman's accomplishments in this way perhaps do not need any defence from me, I want to explain the motives that Mr. Schwab had in making such a statement. Mr. Ackerman was the first to call attention to the irregular treatment to which these people were subjected under armor. He was sent there by the Department about a year ago now, to learn their methods of work, as it was intended he should relieve an officer who has charge in the Bureau of the manufacture of armor. He had not been there long, perhaps two or three weeks, when he wrote to one of the officers in the Bureau calling his attention to what he believed was wrong, and in conversation with Mr. Schwab he also criticized their methods of working.

Now, Mr. Schwab knows perfectly well Mr. Ackerman is well posted in this sort of work. It has been his subject of study for twelve years and he has had special advantages, having been detailed more than twelve years ago to take a special course in the Smithsonian Institution, and has done special work for them and all his study has been devoted to this sort of work. Now, Mr. Schwab also takes special pains in his testimony to state Mr. Ackerman frequently expressed his satisfaction at what he saw at their works. Now, you can very well understand that a young officer, before any of these reports had been made, when he supposed they were perfectly honest, though he differed with them in regard to their methods of treatment, at the same time he was very loth to say what he really thought and it was for that reason that he was unwilling to state to them and to Mr. Frick—Mr. Frick more than once asked him that question, knowing that he was capable—that he understood what was being done, and yet they have taken special pains to state before this committee that he had expressed himself as satisfied. Yet, on the other hand, they

testified that he did not know anything about what he was doing. I wish to say for myself I have the most confidence in Mr. Ackerman, both as to his honesty of purpose in every way and as to his acquaintance with these subjects.

THE SABBATH OBSERVANCE ORDERS.

We republish the following General Orders of 1862 and 1880, as the interest in them has been revived by recent incidents:

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., June 12, 1880.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of the Army, viz.:

Executive Mansion, June 7, 1880.

In November, 1862, President Lincoln quoted the words of Washington to sustain his own views, and announced in a general order that:

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity."

The truth so concisely stated cannot be too faithfully regarded, and the pressure to ignore it is far less now than in the midst of war. To recall the kindly and considerate spirit of the orders issued by these great men in the most trying times of our history, and to promote contentment and efficiency, the President directs that Sunday morning inspection will be merely of the dress and general appearance, without arms; and the more complete inspection under arms, with all men present, as required in par. 950, A. R., 1880, will take place on Saturday. BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President: REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH DAY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Nov. 15, 1862.

No. 1862.
The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

The discipline and character of the National forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperilled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. "At this time of public distress," adopting the words of Washington in 1776, "men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father of his Country after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded and should ever be defended: "The General Government trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier defending the dearest rights and liberties of his country."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNEELLING.

Several members of the garrison have been visiting the lakes in the vicinity of St. Paul, and have found such means of passing away summer hours as pleasant indeed. The Minchaba bicycle races have attracted the attention of several of the officers. The events witnessed were declared to be interesting.

Miss Emily Huston, of Minneapolis, daughter of Captain Huston, U. S. A., has been the guest, during the past week, of Miss Elizabeth Hannay, of this post. Miss Hannay returned with Miss Huston to the latter's home and, after remaining there a day, the erstwhile hostess at Snelling went to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Cleave, also of Minneapolis. Companies H, E and C, which have been on detached service since July 10 along the Northern Pacific R. R., returned to-day. Once more is the regiment as a command intact. Hearts that have been heavy are heavy no more, and the sound of sighing has died away. Every one is happy for the present state of affairs, which bids fair to remain with us for some time to come.

Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, having been granted 15 days' leave, has departed for Omaha, where he will visit his home.

Lieut. W. H. Morford, who has been at Leavenworth, Kan., during the past year, returned to the post yesterday. During his stay at Leavenworth he attended the school for officers at that place.

"Little Sara," the child premiere danseuse of some celebrity, gave a charming entertainment in the Post Hall Monday night.

The Omaha Guards and the Thurston Rifles of Nebraska National Guard were ordered out on active service to South Omaha on Aug. 11 to preserve order. The strikers had the utmost respect for the troops and meekly obeyed orders to move on, when such orders were given. There were a few jeers given the troops, but no resistance was offered. Adjutant-General Gage was present, superintending matters. Considerable comment has been occasioned by the action of the strikers in not controlling the mob without the assistance of the militia. The deputies in citizens' clothes, it is asserted, were as helpless to control the mob as any ordinary citizen. They were laughed to scorn by the strikers and were obliged to allow things to take their course. Upon the arrival of troops the deputies were withdrawn and started for Omaha.

Despatches from Victoria, B. C., Aug. 14, state that there is much excitement in military circles over the meeting of Co. 4, British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery. The company was ordered to parade in preparation for the annual inspection, but refused to drill unless some of the newly-appointed officers resigned. Some time ago a complete new staff of officers was gazetted, it is said, not one of whom had worn the uniform and had absolutely no knowledge of military matters, and the men objected.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE WEEK AT WEST POINT.

The first officer of the new detail to report for duty was Capt. James Parker, 4th Cavalry, who arrived on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Parker. Captain Parker has selected the set of quarters just vacated by Lieutenant Wisset. Captain Craig, who has been relieved by Captain Parker as Senior Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics, will take his departure in a few days and enjoy a short leave before joining at his new station. Captain Craig has been instrumental in effecting a great improvement in the quarters of the men under his command. The new cavalry barracks, which has been erected since his arrival, was earnestly recommended by him as absolutely necessary for the comfort of the members of the detachment. He has always been equally popular as an instructor and as a commander.

Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., is attending the encampment of the N. G. S. Pennsylvania, having been ordered to report to the Governor of that State for duty with the troops at the encampment at Gettysburg, Pa., from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18.

Brig.-Gen. S. R. Holabird (retired), Lieut. Chas. H. Wheeler, Ordnance Dept., and Mrs. Wheeler; Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., and Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., have been among the officers visiting at the post during the past week. Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, wife and daughter of General Miles, are guests at Cranston's Hotel, where General Miles is expected to join them later in the month. The wife of Prof. Frank Soule of Oakland, Cal., is a guest at the West Point Hotel, as are also Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Parker. Professor and Miss Michie sailed on Friday for Charleston, S. C.

Captain Bruff, accompanied by his son, Master Charles, is at Fisher's Island.

The cannon which are being placed on either side of the granite balls which surround the Battle Monument bear the names of the battles of the Civil War: Winchester, Franklin, Five Forks, Nashville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Murfreesboro, Wilderness, Fort Donelson, Petersburg, Atlanta, Antietam and Shiloh.

March "Troop A," Lederhans, dedicated to Captain Roe, N. G., S. N. Y., was the title of the first selection at the concert on Saturday evening.

The tongue of one of the caissons broke during artillery drill Tuesday morning; the caissons jumped to escape injury. I learn that one soldier was injured, but not seriously.

BATTERY K, 1ST ARTILLERY, IN CAMP.

The Sunday "Sun," of Aug. 12, in an interesting article on the march of Battery K, 1st U. S. Art., to the state camp at Peekskill, and its performance of duty there, among other things goes into the personnel of the battery, and in referring to Private Fritz Adams, the oldest man in the battery, says:

"In an indescribably fine way Adams combines the proper attitude of soldierly respect toward his Captain with a petronizing air which clearly indicates that while the Captain knows all about the command of light artillery, he knows nothing about the conduct of his personal affairs. One day Adams ran out of reading matter and determined to replenish from the Captain's quarters. He took a jug of ice water as an excuse for going to the Captain's tent, put it down, and then said to the Captain, who had just come in from a hard drill:

"Would the Captain put on his slippers?"

"Adams put the slippers in front of the officer, who obediently made the change, while the old private began picking up a lot of papers scattered about the quarters. After he had the papers all collected he rustled them slightly. Captain Dillenback was talking with another officer, and did not take the hint. Adams gave the papers a vigorous shake, pretending to fold them, and this had the desired effect of attracting the officer's attention.

"Oh," he said, "there are some papers there you can read, Adams. Take them to your quarters, and then give them to the other men."

"Thank you, sir," said Adams, and as he began looking over the papers he suddenly started in amazement. His eyes had fallen on the startlingly illustrated title page of the Salvation Army "War Cry."

"He had evidently never before seen a copy of that martial-looking sheet, and he was wondering what it might have to do with the Army."

Adams, said the Captain, "There is lots of religion in it, and you'd better take it along."

"Thank you, sir; I don't need it, sir," said Adams, dropping the paper with the air of one who had been imposed upon.

"You might leave that Army and Navy Journal here, I'd like to look over it," the Captain said, seeing Adams had it in his bundle.

"Yes, sir," replied the veteran, still holding on to the paper. "There's lots as would like to look over it."

"Well, bring it back when you've read it," was the way the Captain acknowledged his probably unconscious defeat, and old Adams saluted and marched off with all the papers excepting the one with "lots of religion in it," which he left for his Captain's perusal.

"Some of the militia officers," the "Sun" goes on to say, "expressed surprise that Battery K had no night guard to prevent the soldiers leaving camp, as the militia infantry have in camp."

"I don't need a guard to keep my men in their tents after they have done a day's work, but it would take a pretty strong guard to get them out of their tents," answered Captain Dillenback. "The only guard was at the stables and at the 'park' of artillery."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CHEMULPO, COREA.

The Boston "Transcript" publishes a letter from Ensign Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. S. Baltimore, dated Chemulpo, Corea, June 17, in which he says:

You would never recognize this town and port of Chemulpo. The Japanese have transformed it into a scene of military activity. There are now in port eight Japanese men-of-war and ten transports, three Chinese, a Frenchman, a Russian, and ourselves. We are all out in the roads, as it were. Inside, near the town, there are three more steamers peacefully employed, not to mention the small craft that ply on the river. . . . Troops have been coming day after day, but without loss of time in waiting for the troops, the Japanese Admiral landed about 1,000 seamen from his squadron and sent them to Seoul. As soon as the troops arrived in sufficient numbers, they replaced the seamen force, which was withdrawn.

The Japanese are certainly businesslike, ever prompt. Here they are, at very short notice, in considerable numbers, well organized and prepared to stay. They have even brought a portable field telegraph with them.

Three days ago the first transport came in. As I went around yesterday there were many sergeants going to all the houses to investigate the capacities for billeting the men; and as each sergeant would leave a house he would paste a large billeting ticket over the door, for so many men of such and such a company of the 5th or 11th Regiment.

The officers are quartered in the upper stories. We could tell them by their hanging their coats off, and thus exposing white shirts. In the vicinity of every public bathing place one could hear a great splashing and hubbub. The soldiers were inside, and as one squad would finish, another would be marched up, would half undress in the street, and go inside.

A correspondent writes: "According to the opinion of a foreign military instructor, who has been many years in the Chinese service, the Chinese soldiers are the most pliable material imaginable, willing to subordinate themselves to strict discipline under just treatment, willing to go through fire and water for leaders who treat them well and in whom they have confidence, and apt to endure any amount of hardship. These men might be brought to the highest imaginable standard in warlike accomplishments. The cavalrymen are known as good horsemen, are well mounted, but their movements are hampered by the long shafts of the banners and standards they bear."

REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Permit me to offer for the consideration of your readers the following suggestions upon a revision of the present system of army regulations:

1. That military regulations are, in the main, for a state of war, for troops in campaign, whether in the field or in temporary garrison, and that assimilations of the text for a state of peace or for permanent garrison are best recognized through the form of a brief foot note to the regulation as originally and specifically prepared for a condition of actual warfare.
2. That the regulations are more convenient for a state of war, if divided into parts or volumes—those for the line being separated from those for the staff corps; two volumes might suffice (see below).
3. That a form, 6 inches by 4½ inches, is the most suitable for the pocket, and permits the volunteer officer to carry the regulations about his person.
4. That all regulations affecting the completion of forms in the rendition of accounts, returns or reports, if fully printed upon the blank, are superfluous and unnecessary in the volume proper, which might recite simply the numbers of the forms.
5. That breviter or nonpareil type might be employed upon a strong but light paper, to reduce bulk and weight; explanatory portions of a regulation might appear in agate.
6. That all decisions of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, of the Adjutant-General, or of a head of department, etc., whether published in circulars or otherwise, ought properly to appear in the original text (by alteration) or in a foot note.
7. That "Troops in Campaign" and "Guard Regulations" properly belong to the volume (line) of the "Army Regulations," and ought to be found therein.
8. That the value, in the saving of time and in the offer of information, of a work of reference is greatly dependent upon the special skill exercised in the preparation of the index, which, in the volumes under consideration, must not be impoverished by a too scanty use of the text of the regulation.

The present edition of 1889 is very unsatisfactorily indexed; for example, take at random par. 420, of which the words "veille roll-call" are of no index value. We find the head words to be "breakfast," "bata," "quarters," "guard-house," "guard-tent," "guard," "prisoners" and "stable duty." If, however, we take the spirit of the paragraph, we reduce the index words to three—"breakfast," "stable duty" and "police." Now, examination of the blue-book fails to show any reference whatever to par. 420 under any one of the many heads above enumerated; indeed, the words "breakfast" and "stable duty" do not appear in the index.

9. That an officer at Washington be designated to whom all queries and suggestions as to the interpretation or as to the amendment of a paragraph may be addressed, all decisions or alterations to be published once a month, on a fixed date, and to be in such type, form and paper that they may be conveniently clipped from the original order and be pasted in the proper volume (line or staff).

10. That copies of such decisions or amendments are properly due every commissioned officer of the army (who receives gratuitously a bound copy of the Regulations), and if economy be desired, the list-sheet might be prepared quarterly or semi-annually (not monthly) for general distribution.

11. That the condition of the regulations affects more or less the effective and economical service of the masses of volunteers to be called to arms upon the advent of war, and particularly the efficiency of the volunteer staff in the Supply, the Medical and other departments of the administration.

Picture our volunteer quartermasters, commissaries, ordnance officers, etc., in the struggle to unravel the present mass of regulation, counter-regulation, orders, circulars, opinions and decisions of various departments and bureaus! Picture the consequent delays, vexations, unsatisfactory service, extra labor, cost sacrifices in money, etc.! Is a clear and accessible regulation of guidance, of administration, etc., for the army not as important in campaign as a regulation for the drill!

CARPE DIEM.

EXIT DETAINED PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

One by one the Proctor roses fall. The last was that ingenious device known as "detained pay," first inflicted on the Army by G. O. No. 63, A. G. O., 1889, and by which, in some mysterious manner, "maximum efficiency with minimum inconvenience to military transgressors" was supposed happily to be attained forever. This order was the chef d'œuvre of Proctorism. It inaugurated a military millennium; at least that was claimed by its inventors. The Army at last was to be disciplined; evil doers reclaimed and held to the path of virtue; all by the newly discovered device of making the government the banker for not the good men, but the rascals of the Army.

It mattered not that experienced officers protested against the new plan as impracticable, and, as a disciplinary measure, wholly illusory. The era for coddling had arrived. The disciples of the new doctrine "maximum efficiency with minimum inconvenience" knew better. Military experience, derived by long years of service in command of troops, was at that time at a discount. The upstarts of yesterday held sway. "Detained pay," lauded by those who knew nothing of military discipline practically, basked in the sunshine of a particular official favor; while transgressors, who laughed to scorn such meretricious measures of discipline, secure in the ultimate enjoyment of pay which justice to the Government required should be forfeited, revelled in this newly discovered elysium. The new scheme worked badly in every way and worked well in none. Military offenders cared not a won that their pay was detained; it was matter of convenience, rather, for it enabled them at any day easily to put off their humble creditors without themselves ultimately forfeiting a cent. The predictions of experienced officers that the scheme, as a disciplinary measure, would prove illusory, was verified to the fullest. Yet it was the favorite of the throne, and had to be sustained at

every sacrifice—even if it be of principle. This fact was soon illustrated. Nothing prior to this was better established in our military jurisprudence than the principle that sentences imposed by the lowest military courts, proceeding within legal limits both as regards persons and offenses, are, after being duly confirmed, made finalities, only to be affected by the pardoning power. Yet time and again this sacred principle was violated at the shrine of the new idol; detained pay, set aside under sentence of minor courts, was constantly taken from the soldier by subsequent general courts-martial, thus indirectly making the latter, without shadow of legal ground to stand on, courts of appeal. Thus was principle sacrificed that the hobby might be maintained.

The first setback to the workings of this insidious innovation came from the Treasury officials. It was in the shape of a decision that all detained pay not reduced into manual possession of the person to whom due by June 30—end of the fiscal year—was to be covered into the Treasury. Thus, without further specific appropriations, much "detained pay" became lost forever. Under these circumstances the practical working of the scheme was attended with much inconvenience. At length the Army has been relieved of the incubus entirely through G. O. No. 25, c. s., A. G. O., published by direction of the present thoughtful and practical President, thus giving additional evidence of the care with which he watches over the interests of our military establishment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
A REMARKABLE MAN.

William H. Upham, who has received the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin, is a graduate of West Point, class of 1866. He was born at Westminster, Mass., May 3, 1841, and when the war came was a boy at Racine, Wis. He enlisted at the first call of the President, was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and sent to Libby Prison. His name appeared in the list of those killed in battle, and he was mourned as dead by his friends at home, where his funeral sermon was preached. After several months' confinement he was released from prison, paroled, and went to Washington. He called upon Judge Doolittle, then a Senator from Wisconsin, and was by him taken to the White House and introduced to President Lincoln. The pathetic story of his being wounded, taken prisoner and released, and being mourned as dead by his friends, so affected the President that he ordered his discharge from his regiment and appointed him a cadet to West Point.

He has the distinction of being the first enlisted man sent to that institution. He was graduated with his class in 1866 and assigned to the Fifth Artillery as Second Lieutenant June 18, 1866; transferred to the Fourth Artillery Oct. 23, 1866; promoted First Lieutenant March 4, 1869, and resigned Nov. 18, 1869. After leaving the Army he engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin, where he has since become one of the most conspicuous, well-known and popular men in the state. He founded the prosperous town of Marshfield, Wis., where he has for some years been president of the Upham Manufacturing Company. In June, 1887, the entire town of Marshfield was burned, the loss to Mr. Upham's company being about one million dollars. Doubt was expressed as to whether the town would be rebuilt, but the next day Mr. Upham ran up the American flag, and all doubt was dispelled as to the future of the city, which has ever since been one of the leading places of its class in Wisconsin, all due to the untiring energy, determination and pluck of W. H. Upham. Mr. Upham comes of good New England stock. He is a direct descendant of Deacon John Upham, who came from England in 1635, was a member of the General Court of the Massachusetts colony, and one of the founders of Malden, Mass.; and of Lieutenant Phineas Upham, who fell in the great swamp fight at the storming of Fort Canonicus, in King Philip's war, December, 1675. His grandfather was Jonathan Upham, who served in the revolution, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. His brother, Col. C. H. Upham, also served with credit as an officer from Wisconsin in the late war.

THE 38TH ARTICLE OF WAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If I were in a position to dictate rules for the government of the Army, and to determine and establish penalties to be inflicted for violations of those rules, I would, as my first act, decree that the punishment for drunkenness on duty should be left to the judgment of the court martial trying the offender, to the end that the punishment might be commensurate with the gravity of the offense, for which purpose the limit should be set at death alone.

Why? Because there is no offense that can be committed by a military man that may involve more criminality or less criminality than drunkenness on duty, for an officer may willfully become drunk when in command of men in battle or in troublous times, and thereby cause the death of many, or an officer technically on duty, though without any real responsibilities, may, unintentionally, become drunk without causing any injuries to others or scandal to the service; and yet both are equally guilty under the law, and each must receive the same punishment, which can be neither added to nor diminished—dismissal. In both cases the penalty is out of all proportion to the dimensions of the crime.

In England, when the death penalty was the sequence of conviction of minor thefts, the victims of thieves would not apprise nor complain to the authorities of their losses, but would shield the offenders rather than deliver them up to the dreadful penalty of death, unmerited by the quality of the crime, and thievery flourished because it went unpunished. So in the Army (I do not speak of the present, but of times of war, excitement, etc.) an officer may become drunk and the offense pass unnoticed, for no one would deliver up the offender to the cruel punishment adjudged by the law, unless the transgression had been too often repeated or some criminal or dishonorable act accompanied the offense; and drunkenness might flourish, because it would go unpunished.

If my older brothers in arms will recall to mind the state of the service from '61 to '71, and count

up the number of young men who went to the bad in those years for want of a restraining hand to check them before they had gone too far on their downward careers, they will realize what I mean.

The 61st Article of War, at first glance, appears to be as mandatory and inflexible in its nature as the 38th, but, upon careful scrutiny, it will be found not to be so, for under it the court martial has the right to decide whether or not the offense charged is of sufficient heinousness to constitute "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and, if not, to place the offense under the 62d Article of War ("conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline"), and then to award the convicted one any punishment it may deem sufficient.

That part of this article (the 38th) which relates to drunkenness on duty when committed by a soldier, gives discretion to the court martial in adjudging a punishment, but why it does not make it a capital crime for a sentinel to be drunk upon his post, as the 39th Article does make sleeping upon his post, is beyond comprehension, for a drunken fool can cause as much mischief as a sleeping man, and is fully as dangerous, if not more so, and is more culpable than a worn-out man who has succumbed to the cry of exhausted nature.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Librairie H. Le Soudier, Paris, we receive "Guillaume II. a Londres et l'Union Franco-Russe. Par Gaston Routier." It is an account of the visit of the Emperor William to England and of the formation of the alliance between France and Russia, welcomed by the enthusiasm of two nations.

Calmann Levy, Paris, publishes "Deux Ans a l'Ecole de Guerre: Graine d'Epinards. Par Henry Delorme." It is an account of experience in a military school, amusing and "Frenchy" in its disregard for some of the pruderies of English writing. The nearest English equivalent to its title would appear to be "Shoulder Straps."

It is a striking fact that one of the best and most enthusiastic lives of Roger Williams, the apostle of the Baptist faith in this country, has been written by a Hebrew, who is as far removed as possible from any denominational sympathy with his subject. It is published by the "Century" Co., New York, under the title of "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty, by Oscar S. Straus, author of the 'Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States.'" It would appear to be an after study from the previous work of the author, for Mr. Straus tells us that the apostles of the three epochs which led up to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States were Luther, Cromwell and Roger Williams, the mission of Williams being to reclaim liberty of conscience by separating the functions of church and state. Williams was, it appears, one of the best educated of the early settlers of New England, a graduate of Cambridge and a pupil of Sir Edward Coke, the great lawyer and legal writer. Among Roger Williams' intimates in England were Cromwell, Sir Henry Vane the younger, Milton and other leaders of the Parliamentary party. He was not the first to discover the principles of religious liberty, but he was the first to proclaim them in all their plenitude, and to found and build up a political community with these principles as the basis of its organization.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York, publish a new and handsome edition of Captain Willard Glazier's work, entitled "Headwaters of the Mississippi, Comprising Biographical Sketches of Early and Recent Explorers of the Great River, and a Full Account of the Discovery and Location of Its True Source in a Lake Beyond Itasca." Our readers are familiar with the controversies to which Captain Glazier's claims to discovery have given rise. Those who have settled them in his favor will be interested in this work. It has a portrait of the author for a frontispiece, and between 50 and 60 illustrations and maps, and gives a succinct history of early and later explorations into the sources of the Mississippi.

Mrs. Molly Elliot Seawell, in her story of the gallant careers of Decatur and Somers, gives an account of the storming of Tripoli in the August number of "St. Nicholas." Professor Brander Matthews has a sketch of James Fenimore Cooper. Cooper's entry into authorship was almost accidental, he says. Reading some cheap British novel, he was seized with the idea that he could do as well himself; and the result was his first book, "Precaution," published late in 1820.

Engineer-in-Chief Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N., contributes to the "Engineering Magazine" for August an article on "The Battleship as a Fighting Machine." He tells us that "we already have the fighting machine itself developed almost to perfection, and with men and officers properly trained and enthusiastic about their ship, we can safely count upon a future for our Navy in which the brilliant record of the past will be maintained with undiminished lustre."

The daughter of Edwin Booth, Mrs. Edwin Booth Grossmann, has written a volume of recollections of her famous father, which will contain a great number of letters written by Mr. Booth to his daughter and to his friends, and will be illustrated with a number of photographic reproductions of portraits of the great actor. The "Century" Company will publish it in October. The letters give a charming glimpse of Booth as a husband and a father. They are simple and unaffected, and convey a more intimate knowledge of the character of the man than could be gained from any memoir. Among the illustrations are reproductions of rare and unusual portraits of Booth. A limited edition on large paper and an edition de luxe will also be issued.

Mr. C. F. Lummis has gathered together his Pueblo Indian folk-lore tales, some of which were published in "St. Nicholas," and some of which have not before been in print. He calls his book "The Man Who Married the Moon," and it will be published by the "Century" Company in October. It will be illustrated by George Wharton Edwards.

OFFICERS AS COUNSEL FOR ENLISTED MEN.

A very suggestive paper was recently read before the Regimental Lyceum at Fort Omaha by 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, Second Infantry, the subject being the employment of commissioned officers as counsel for enlisted men. Lieutenant Wilson shows that the right to have the assistance of counsel is guaranteed to one accused of serious crimes by the Constitution of the United States, and that this provision of the National Constitution has been adopted into the constitutions of most of the States and supplemented by statutory enactments. The right of counsel has also been secured to Army offenders desiring it by a general order from the War Department. This general order goes further than the rule for civil courts, for it provides counsel without regard to the grade of offense. Lieutenant Wilson raises the question whether this requirement is wise, holding that the positions of commissioned officer and counsel for enlisted men are incompatible. He gives a very interesting review of the origin of the custom of allowing counsel to an accused man, showing that the first counsellors were simply friends who accompanied the accused to a trial, giving him their countenance and support, and who often went beyond the limitations of a modern trial in their appeals to passion and prejudice. The first English authority for the employment of counsel learned in the law is a statute of 1695. The privilege, then limited to trials for treason, was subsequently extended. Following this historical sketch, Lieutenant Wilson goes on to say:

The legal duties of an attorney of counsel toward his clients are care, skill, diligence and integrity. He should disclose to his client every adverse retainer or even every prior retainer which may affect the discretion of the latter. Whatever it is important for the client to know, it is the duty of the attorney to communicate if he can. All transactions between counsel and client must be uberrima fides and to establish that such is the case rests with him who would oppose the transaction. An attorney cannot accept interest conflicting with those of his client; he cannot use information received by him from his client in opposition to his client. An attorney is responsible to his client only for the want of ordinary skill, ordinary care and reasonable diligence, and the skill required has reference to the character of the business he has undertaken to do. If an attorney disobeys express, lawful instruction of his client, if he negligently fails to bring suit, or if he loses his deeds or reliable securities entrusted to him by his client, he will be responsible for any loss resulting therefrom. There is no implied agreement in the relation of counsel or the employment of the former by the latter that the attorney will guarantee the success of his proceedings in a suit, or that he will be ultimately successful by a court of last resort. He only undertakes to avoid errors which no member of his profession of ordinary prudence, diligence and skill would commit, and cannot be held liable in case of reasonable doubt. If, however, he disregards rules of law, which are well and clearly defined, both in text books and reports; if he ignores the practice of his court; the ordinary rules of pleading on evidence; the existence of statutes and rules of court and in cases free from doubt, even their construction; if he commits blunders in process and his papers are defective from lack of diligence on his part, he will be liable. The attorney is also held to the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, and the want of either constitutes gross negligence and will fasten liability on him. The employment of an attorney to conduct the cause is a personal trust and confidence; it cannot be delegated except by consent of client. The attorney's relations with his client usually open with a statement on the part of the latter concerning the nature of the business about which he has sought his professional advice. In doing this he necessarily makes many disclosures of a private and confidential nature, disclosures which are known to the law as privileged communications. The origin of this rule in regard to privileged communications seems to be as follows: In ancient times parties litigant were in the habit of coming into court and prosecuting or defending their suits in person. Subsequently, however, as lawsuits multiplied and the modes of judicial proceeding became more and more complex and formal, it became necessary to have these suits conducted by persons skilled in the law and practice in the court. As parties were not then obliged to testify in their own cases, and could not be compelled to disclose facts known only to themselves, they would hesitate to employ professional men and make the necessary disclosure to them, if the facts thus communicated were within the reach of their opponent. To encourage the employment of the attorneys, therefore, it became necessary to extend to them the immunity enjoyed by the party. The extent to which this privilege is carried is not uniform in the different countries. According to Anglo-American law, counsel is not permitted to disclose communications made to him by his client in the course of their professional relations. The privilege is essential to public justice, for if it did not exist, no man would dare to consult a professional adviser with a view to his defense, or the enforcement of his rights. This privilege has been found necessary to the protection of persons surrounded and embarrassed by difficulty to the end that they may have the advice and counsel of persons skilled in the law, upon a complete disclosure of all that pertains to the transaction that affects the interest, property or liberty, with the full assurance that the communication thus made is as safe with their legal adviser as within their own breast. The interests of justice and the protection of private rights demand the strictest confidence in this relation. If a person cannot consult his legal adviser without being liable to have the interview made public the next day by an examination in force by the courts, the law would be little short of despotic. In fact, it would be a prohibition upon professional advice and assistance.

If I have dwelt with unusual length upon the subject of counsel and client, it is because a full presentation of the peculiar relations necessarily existing between same is in itself an almost self-evident argument that the duties of a commissioned officer and counsel for enlisted accused are

incompatible. Are there any circumstances under which such relations can exist between the same? To my mind only one, and that is where the officer has a reasonable doubt of such help as will enable him to place before a court his case in the most favorable light, consistent with the facts. Let him give to the accused such assistance in formulating questions, etc., that will bring out matters of import to him. Let him show the accused that he is ready to guard his rights and privileges and see that they are accorded to him, but more than this—the honorable counsel must consult his own ideas of military discipline and official dignity.

The first and most important duty an officer owes to his government and to himself is the enforcement of the regulations, rules and articles of war and modes of discipline prescribed. Any other duty required of him is of necessity only an incident of the former.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OLD SOLDIER.—You stand No. 30 on the list of Commissary Sergeants.

W. C. G. asks what is the pay of an apothecary in the Navy? Answer.—\$90 per month. Is he rated as a warrant or petty officer? Answer.—Chief petty officer.

S. W. L.—Write to the Adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the latest Register, which gives full information in the matter of applications for cadetships.

L. C. W.—The "mob order," as you term it, is G. O. 28, A. G. O., July 9, 1894, and was published in full in Journal of Aug. 4, page 858. It was withheld from circulation for a few weeks.

AMERICAN asks: "What is the age of enlistment for a bugler in the Army, and can he rise to a commission? Answer.—He must be over 16 and can rise to a commission under present law.

READER.—If you have acquired a residence at any particular place, that is where you can vote. In other words, a soldier who has previously acquired a residence in San Francisco cannot vote in New York.

G. M. asks the address of E. Y. McCauley, late commander of the U. S. gunboat at Forts Henry and Tioro. Answer.—He is now Rear-Admiral on the retired list. His address is 334 So. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NUMEROUS SUBSCRIBERS.—Read carefully and digest G. O. 30, A. G. O., Aug. 8, 1894, publishing the new law to regulate enlistments in the Army. It is printed in full on pages 873 and 874 of the Journal of Aug. 11, 1894.

E. L. L. asks if there is any regiment of cavalry in the U. S. Army that is numbered "13"? Answer.—No. There are only ten cavalry regiments in the Army. Is there any captain of cavalry in the Army whose name is "B. Ladd"? Answer.—No.

HOUSTON, TEX.—There are no vacancies at the Naval Academy for Texas. A cadet has just been appointed from the Tenth District, and a vacancy will not occur until 1900. A vacancy will occur at the Military Academy from Tenth Texas in 1897.

SUBSCRIBER asks why they are not taking apprentices on the U. S. R. S. Richmond at League Island? Answer.—The Richmond is accepting no apprentices now. Apprentices are only received on board the receiving ship Minnesota at New York.

McELDONAY asks (1) If there is a vacancy at West Point for the 1st District of Pennsylvania? (2) Also at Annapolis for the same district? Answer.—(1) Vacancy just filled. If appointment is admitted there will be no vacancy until 1899. (2) Vacancy in 1897.

Q. M. SERGT. asks what is the rank and standing of a Quartermaster-Sergeant in a company of State Militia? Does he rank next to the 1st Sergeant? Answer.—A company quartermaster-sergeant is the second ranking non-commissioned officer in the company.

SUBSCRIBER asks what is the length of a tour of duty of military attaches abroad, if there is a fixed length of time; if not what length of time it has been customary to keep officers abroad? Answer.—There is no specific time, but the tour is ordinarily limited to four years.

J. J. asks: Will those men discharged by purchase and who have again enlisted for five years, be entitled to claim three months' furlough and discharge under G. O. 80, 1890, in order to put them on the same basis as those who now enlist for three years? Answer.—So far as at present known, yes. See answer to J. R. in Journal of Aug. 11, page 880.

J. S.—Sec. 2, of act approved Aug. 1, 1894, refers to soldiers who were discharged since Jan. 27, 1893, and were prevented from re-enlistment by provisions of act of Feb. 27, 1893 (ten years act). These men, and only these, are then again called to enlist within three months from approval of act (i. e., until Nov. 30, 1894), will be held as having served continuously.

S. AILOR asks: In what Congressional District is the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn? Answer.—2d District. When will the next vacancies for that district occur in the Military and Naval Academies. Answer.—Vacancy just filled for 2d N. Y. If appointment passes examination at Naval Academy Sept. 1, vacancy will not occur until 1900. There will be a vacancy at the Military Academy for the 2d N. Y. in 1897.

A. B. R. asks: Has Congress passed a law requiring candidates for Annapolis to reside for two years in the district from which they are appointed? Answer.—Yes. A law with this object in view was approved July 20, 1894. How many vacancies will there be at large in 1895? Answer.—None known at present. If you will advise us the district in New York and New Jersey of which you wish information, we will be pleased to give it.

L. C. P. asks: Who are the Generals of the U. S. Army, and what are their ranks? Answer.—The General Officers of the Army are: Major-Generals—J. M. Schofield, G. O. Howard, and N. A. Miles; Brigadier-Generals—Thomas H. Ruger, Wesley Merritt, John H. Brooke, A. McD. McCook, Frank Wheaton and Elwell S. Otis. What is the ranking officer's name and title of the U. S. Navy? Answer.—The senior officer of the U. S. Navy is Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

C. S. R. asks: When does a candidate for West Point report for the examination that entitles him to admission? Answer.—March 1 of each year. Does the Congressman decide whether or not the candidate shall be examined by competitive examination? Answer.—Yes. Does a candidate have to report for the examination that entitles him to admission after passing the competitive examination? Answer.—Yes; candidates must appear for examination before a board of officers on March 1.

N. G., N. J.—A member of the National Guard of New Jersey is under arrest and awaiting trial when his time of service expired. Can his discharge be withheld; or, if his record had been good previous to the offense for which he is under arrest, a discharge other than honorable be given him? Answer.—A guardsman is subject to all military laws and duty until he is actually discharged. The fact of his time having expired does not relieve him from the responsibilities of a court martial, and the character of his discharge is subject to the manner of his performance of his duties and conduct.

THE STATE TROOPS.

New York State Camp.

The season just closed at the New York Camp of Instruction has been a successful and satisfactory from a military standpoint as any since camp opened in 1882. Never was more progress or improvement noted of troops as a whole than those in camp this year. The men were kept constantly at work, and not a single instance occurred where anything but rain prevented a forenoon drill, and of the latter during the entire season rain prevented but three drills; but the time was not lost, for the postponed drill took place later in the day.

The 13th Regiment was the only one that had additional drills, at the request of its colonel. During the entire season three thorough inspections were made each day in and about the camp; two were by the medical officers for a sanitary purpose, and one inspection by Major Hilton, the Post Inspector, who expressed himself as well pleased with the condition of the camp for the entire season, and had little fault to find at any time. A close observation showed a general improvement, which was far ahead of any other camp. As a rule the battalion commanders were experienced instructors on the field and in the schools, which left little to criticize. The separate companies accomplished exceptionally good work, and too much praise cannot be accorded them, and if they had more facilities for practice in battalion drills they could put some of the regiments to blush.

Notwithstanding that a number of errors were committed from time to time at the guard mounts, the morning ceremonies for the season were very fair; for, as a rule, the men in their appearance were neat and soldierly. The first relief was invariably posted in full dress uniform, but after that the dress was generally changed to the fatigue uniforms, owing to the heat.

The sentry and guard duty was a very instructive feature of the military work, and the instruction was very thorough. Captains Thurston and Judson, the instructors of guard duty, worked hard, and their efforts were successful.

The early morning drills were carefully prosecuted throughout the entire season. The work of the day proved to be the battalion drills in the extended order. In company movements the separate companies were better posted and instructed than the regimental companies.

In the evening parades the principal fault, which happened nearly every night, was, if in regimental line, distances between companies, such as three paces, were seldom maintained; it was either considerably more or none at all; the distance of 24 paces between battalions was more like 50 than what it should have been. When in line of masses, distances between companies were better, and the eight yards was generally well taken.

Colonel Pausterer and Capt. Kirby, the drill instructors, as well as Colonel Merriam and Lieutenant Hardin, of the 7th U. S. Inf., who were detailed at state camp for the season, were highly pleased with the work accomplished this season, and all claim that more progress was shown this year than during any previous one.

The season proved to be the hottest one known since the inauguration of the camp, the average for the season being 94° degrees.

During the season, there were just 5,868 men in camp, not counting the state officials, detailed officers and orderlies. Adjutant-General Porter was almost constant in his attendance at camp. Capt. H. C. Everdell, of the 23d Regiment, who was detailed as post adjutant in place of the late Captain Shepherd, filled that position in the most satisfactory manner.

The exact number of men in camp each week, with the percentage of each organization, can be seen in the following complete table.

JUNE 16 TO 23.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
2d Separate Co.	3	80	83	81.35
13th "	3	90	93	82.14
30th "	3	77	81	84.95
42d "	3	71	74	94.03
48th "	4	97	101	96.86
6th "	4	86	90	86.29
12th "	4	100	104	100.00
21st "	4	104	108	100.00
23d "	3	90	93	90.51
Troop A.	6	93	99	88.24
Total.	38	840	898	
JUNE 23 TO 30.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
9th Separate Co.	4	56	60	91.15
18th "	4	72	76	90.65
22d "	3	72	75	86.21
34th "	4	74	78	94.74
1st "	4	49	53	80.07
3d "	3	77	80	95.89
10th "	2	34	36	79.63
20th "	4	81	85	88.87
33d "	3	88	91	94.88
17th "	4	59	63	85.90
31st "	4	100	104	100.00
39th "	3	70	73	92.40
48th "	4	72	76	79.93
Total.	44	704	748	
JUNE 30 TO JULY 7.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
4th Separate Co.	4	85	87	86.71
7th "	4	95	99	94.03
11th "	3	57	60	88.26
19th "	3	81	84	78.12
8th "	3	72	75	93.33
25th "	4	72	76	88.39
28th "	3	75	78	80.41
43d "	3	86	89	91.15
27th "	4	57	61	91.76
29th "	3	50	53	82.81
47th "	4	68	72	92.59
26th "	1	60	70	96.04
Total.	40	805	845	
JULY 7 TO 14.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
9th Regiment	36	576	612	88.20
32d Separate Co.	3	74	77	96.25
34th "	3	81	84	91.30
37th "	2	64	66	93.25
41st "	4	88	92	92.55
Detail of 2d Battery	..	12	12	..
" " 1st Brig. Sig. Corps	..	10	11	..
71st Reg., Engineer Corps	1	10	11	..
Total.	49	921	970	
JULY 14 TO 21.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
65th Regiment	34	478	512	96.00
5th Separate Co.	3	78	81	94.55
14th "	3	41	44	80.94
15th "	4	50	54	84.80
16th "	3	46	49	84.50
24th "	3	70	73	80.14
Detail of 2d Battery	..	16	16	..
" " 1st Brig. Sig. Corps	..	7	7	..
Total.	50	747	797	

JULY 21 TO 28.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
13th Regiment	36	515	551	77.95
8th Battalion	16	257	273	85.54
Detail of 3d Battery	1	16	16
Total	52	788	840

JULY 28 TO AUG. 4

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Per cent.
14th Regiment	33	651	684	85.29
3d Battery	6	66	72	85.36
Detail of 2d Brig. Sig. Corps	1	13	14
Total	40	730	770

The 12th, 21st and 31st Separate companies came into camp 104 strong each. The first two companies have had this record for several years. In reference to company drills theirs was the best of the season. The 6th Regiment, of Buffalo, came into camp unusually strong, their percentage being 96.06, the best ever made in camp. Eleven men only were absent. The previous record was held by the 23d Regiment. The 8th Battalion and 14th Regiment demonstrated very marked progress, and, while all commands present showed improvement, in the above organizations it was especially noticeable, as previously their condition was below the standard. The camp was an orderly one as usual, and the officials at Post Headquarters are more than satisfied with the successful results of the camp season of 1894. There were faults, of course, and also a display of ignorance occasionally on the part of some officers, but it was a camp of instruction where the weak points could be seen and the uninformed get an opportunity to improve. In one regiment in particular the officers generally were not up to the mark in military work, while the men were eager and willing to learn. To be sure the command in question has lacked facilities for drilling in a body, but this is no excuse for officers not being able to impart the instructions in the drill book intelligently.

It was nearly 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 11 when the 5th Battery of Syracuse, Captain Hayes commanding, arrived at the camp. They were followed, about half an hour later by the 6th Battery, of Birmingham, Captain Olmstead commanding. Stable duty was not finished until 6:30 p. m., and the supper call was therefore postponed until 6:45. Sunday, as usual, very little work was done in camp. The regular drills were held by the batteries each morning and afternoon, and consisted in the main of platoon movements. The two batteries did very well when it is taken into consideration that they have had but little opportunity to drill when mounted. The horses were new to this kind of work, but were brought into shape after a few lessons. Both batteries worked hard, and some excellent work was accomplished, for both had the advantages of object lessons from morning and afternoon, and their presence proved of great value. On Wednesday afternoon, the regulars of Battery K, under command of Captain Dillenback, gave a very interesting exhibition drill. The volley firing, platoon and battery movements being exceptionally fine. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the regulars for the excellent work and discipline maintained by their corps while in camp with the Guardsmen, and their presence proved of great value. Battery K left camp on their return march to Fort Hamilton on Friday morning, and the 5th and 6th Batteries broke camp and left for their respective home stations the same day, after firing the National salute, and formally closing camp for the season of 1894.

Annual Rifle Competitions, New York.

As announced in the Army and Navy Journal of last week, the State and Brigade matches will be shot at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 13, and the Governor's Match on Tuesday, Oct. 30. General-Inspector of Rifle Practice, B. M. Whitlock, has now issued a circular giving full information regarding the matches. The New York State Match to be competed for at Creedmoor is open to teams of 12 men from each regiment, battalion, separate company of infantry, troop of cavalry or battery of artillery. The distances are 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, five shots per man at each distance, and the prize is a trophy, presented by the State of New York, value, \$300. The conditions of the competitions for the 1st and 2d Brigade matches are the same as the State Match, except the prize is a trophy valued at \$100. The match for the 3d Brigade will be shot at Rensselaerwyck, on Sept. 8. The teams will be composed of six men each. The match open to the 4th Brigade will be shot at Bay View Sept. 8 under the same conditions as that of the 3d Brigade Match. The distances, shots, etc., are the same as the State Match. The prize is a trophy presented by the State, valued at \$100. A prize of a value not to exceed \$50 will be awarded the company in each brigade having the highest general figures of merit for 1894. The Governor's Match, for a trophy presented by Governor R. P. Flower, will be shot at Creedmoor on Oct. 30, and is open to individual members of the Guard. The distances are 600, 500, 300 and 200 yards, five shots at each distance. This match will be conducted on the principles governing a skirmish run, and one minute will be allowed at each distance for a competitor to fire his five shots.

69th Battalion, N. Y.—Major Duffy.

Cos. B, Captain McCrystal, and I, Captain Healy, of the 69th N. Y., had a pleasant meeting on Aug. 13 at the armory, brought about by a visit from Co. I members to the room of Co. B. Here Captain Healy, on

behalf of his company, presented a handsome sword and equipments to 2d Lieut. L. Dempsey, of B, who was formerly 1st Sergeant of I, and one of the best non-coms. In the 69th, and a 100 per cent. duty man since his entry in the regiment in 1889. Pleasant remarks were made by Captains Healy, McCrystal, Lieutenant Dempsey and others, in which unity, and a close attention to military duties were counseled. Both companies then repaired to a near-by hotel, where refreshments were served and the time passed merrily. Among the guests were Captains Lynch and McCauley. All talk about the Governor appointing a commandant from the outside, in the event of the battalion becoming a regiment, is nonsense, as section 54 of the Military Code governs this point. The Governor or Brigade Commander could, however, detail an officer to command temporarily. The veterans of Meagher's Irish Brigade will hold their annual reunion on Sept. 8 at Morrisania Park. Co. K, Captain Lynch, has decided to visit Williamsbridge, N. Y., for an outing on Sunday, Aug. 26.

The California Guard.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: So many articles have appeared in Eastern papers reflecting very seriously upon the National Guard of the State of California that I, as a National Guardsman of over ten years' service in California, feel it my duty to make some defense for our citizen soldiery, whom, as a body, I believe to be thoroughly loyal, well disciplined and anxious to do their duty.

It has been alleged through telegraphic press reports that the State troops of California disobeyed orders and refused to fire upon a mob of rioters when ordered to do so. This statement is absolutely without foundation. First, the California National Guard did not refuse to fire upon the mob. Second, they were not ordered to fire; and, third, if such orders had been issued and the troops had obeyed them the result would only have been a massacre of unoffending citizens and curiosity seekers. Furthermore, the numerous errors committed by those in authority were almost enough to demoralize the very best regular troops. The circumstances were substantially as follows:

The strikers having taken possession of the railroad depot at Sacramento and declined to permit the moving of any trains, Major-General Dimond, commanding the division N. G. C., was directed to send from San Francisco two regiments with two days' rations. This order was promptly communicated to the various headquarters and the troops left here at about 11 o'clock on the evening of July 3, consisting of Brig. Gen. Dickinson commanding the 2d Brigade, with the 1st and 3d Regiments of his command, numbering the former about 300 men, the latter about 250. Major-General Dimond commanding the whole. The State of California has never issued to its troops any haversacks or canteens, and unfortunately it does not seem to have occurred to the company commanders that it was possible to carry rations even without a haversack. The men were ordered into their armories here at so early an hour in the afternoon as to preclude the majority of them from getting any dinner. They took the train at Oakland about midnight, and of course were not able to get very much sleep during the night. Upon arriving at 21st St. Station at Sacramento (some two miles from the objective point, the depot), Major-General Dimond and Brigadier-General Dickinson were met by the United States Marshal, Mr. Baldwin, Brigadier-General Allen, Adjutant-General of the State, and Brigadier-General Sheehan, commanding the troops in Sacramento, and were informed by these officers that there was no crowd of strikers at the depot, that there would be no opposition to the march of the troops to the depot, that the station was a proper one at which to disembark the command, which would be marched to the Sacramento Armory and breakfast would be furnished, after which the column, consisting of the two San Francisco regiments, two companies from Stockton and the Sacramento companies, would march to the depot and occupy it without resistance. One company in Sacramento, it is understood, stated positively that they would not fire upon the strikers even if ordered to do so, so this company was not turned out, leaving only two companies of Gen. Sheehan's brigade for service. The breakfast prepared for the troops was a very meager one, consisting, we understand, of bread and coffee for about half the command and bread and water for the rest, and this without dinner the afternoon before and without sleep during the night, after a march of two miles in the broiling Sacramento July sun, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of 100°, would be rather a poor substitute for a meal.

As above stated, there was no crowd at the depot, and it would seem that that was the proper time to occupy that position, but so satisfied were the Sacramento officials that there would be no trouble and no crowd that something like three hours were allowed to elapse between the time of the arrival of the troops and the commencement of the movement toward the depot at about 12 o'clock. It is understood that some days previously the announcement had been publicly made in Sacramento that a part of the Fourth of July celebration would consist in a street riot drill by the National Guard companies quartered in Sacramento, and this announcement naturally brought upon the street a large number of citizens with their wives and children who were interested in seeing the soldiers drill. Now, when on top of this it became known in the city of Sacramento that two fine regiments from San Francisco were about to parade through the streets, you may imagine what a crowd had assembled by 12 o'clock to see what was expected to be the finest and largest military parade ever witnessed in that city.

When the line was formed Gen. Sheehan, the senior Brigadier, took the right, his command consisting of two companies of the 2d Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col. Guthrie, and two companies of another brigade from Stockton commanded by Col. Noonan. Gen. Dickinson commanding the 2d Brigade, followed by the 1st and 3d Regiments from this city. There were probably nearly 1,000 men in the column, in command of which were one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals, with probably 24 staff officers, and four colonels with not less than 20 staff officers. It is understood that the question as to what troops should lead the column was considered, and Gen. Sheehan, the senior Brigadier commanding the Sacramento troops, took the right of the line, desiring if his troops were disloyal that the fact should be known as soon as possible, and the command was formed in that way; the four companies from Sacramento and Stockton on the right, followed by the two San Francisco regiments.

Now up to this time we have seen a number of mistakes: First, moving the San Francisco troops from here without dinner, without rations, without sleep, and with a very meager breakfast on reaching Sacramento. Second, landing them at 21st St., which involved a march of nearly two miles in the broiling sun, instead of moving the trains containing them to the nearest possible point to the depot, perhaps 1,000 yards away. Third, a neglect to take advantage of the arrival of the troops in Sacramento and postponing the movement until the whole population of Sacramento had an opportunity to assemble at and near the depot for the purpose of witnessing the parade. Fourth, the putting of Sacramento National Guardsmen in the lead and running the risk of opposing them to their own friends and relatives, when there were two regiments of strangers to whom this duty could have been intrusted. The line of march was taken up until the head of the column arrived close to the depot when it found its way absolutely blocked by an immense crowd, consisting partly of strikers and men who desired to obstruct the movement of the troops, but of which the largest majority consisted of idlers, merchants, holiday seekers with their wives, children and sweethearts, attracted to the depot solely from motives of curiosity and a desire to see the soldiers.

Now, as I have said before, no order was given to the troops to fire on this crowd. No order of that kind was disobeyed, and to have issued such an order would have been an unjustifiable massacre of unoffending citizens; but the crowd was there, and the people were packed so thick between the depot and the troops that the column was simply compelled to stop. Gen. Sheehan addressed the multitude and implored them to give way, but without effect. Other addresses were made, but the crowd did not move. This condition of affairs existed for an hour or so, the general officers consulting with the U. S. Marshal and the railroad authorities as to what should be the next step. Meanwhile hunger, fatigue and the intense heat of one of Sacramento's hottest July days began to have their effect upon the soldiery. The men began to drop in their tracks, and in the course of an hour nearly one-fourth of the whole command were flat on their backs disabled by the exposure to the sun. In this number were included the commanding officer of the 2d Brigade, the lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments, several captains and lieutenants and nearly 150 of the enlisted men. That the crowd was not a hostile one is proved by the fact that whenever the men dropped there were always men in the crowd ready to minister to them and do the best they could to resuscitate them. Meanwhile the Sacramento National Guardsmen stood face to face with the crowd, with their fathers, brothers and cousins in front of them so tightly packed that had an order been given to fire or to charge bayonets it would have been an absolute impossibility for the men to have obeyed. About this time orders were issued by the U. S. Marshal to send two companies to guard the bridges across the Sacramento and American rivers. Brig. Gen. Sheehan, commanding the brigade, which consisted of only four companies, marched off to place these two companies in position. Brig. Gen. Dickinson having succumbed to the stress of the weather, the troops were left without any general officer, the Major-General being in the railroad depot consulting with the U. S. Marshal. The men became demoralized more or less by seeing their companions dropping to the right and left through the effect of the intense heat, and it was finally concluded by the U. S. Marshal to declare an armistice until 8 o'clock p. m., and the troops were marched away from the depot. During this whole time it is understood that the east end of the depot was open and without much of a crowd; yet it never seems to have occurred to anybody in authority to order a few companies on the double quick to that end and occupy it.

One company of the 3d Regiment of San Francisco left the line without orders and refused to return to the ranks when ordered by a major of the regiment. This company has been court-martialed; the severe sentence, however, has been materially modified by Brig. Gen. Dickinson, on the ground that the "officers of the company were temporarily absent." No attempt has been made to call to account the captain of this company for his conduct from his company at a critical moment. Since the Fourth this company has done the hardest kind of service and has earned a commutation of its punishment.

Now, it is very evident that errors were committed, the responsibility for which it is hoped may be fixed in time, but the soldiers of the National Guard of the State of California cannot be held accountable for the line of their superiors. Since that unfortunate day the National Guard of California has performed duty of the very severest kind. The troops in the San

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Joaquina Valley under Gen. Muller, in the Sacramento Valley under Col. Park Henshaw, the companies from Stockton (two), and Sacramento (two), and the two regiments from San Francisco commanded by General Dickinson, have performed guard duty more severe than is usually imposed upon regular soldiers, and have done their duty without a murmur for over three weeks, and I believe they are as loyal and true and well-disciplined soldiers to-day as the National Guard of any State.

The brightest spot in the military movements is the occupation of the railroad yards at Oakland by the 2d Artillery Regiment of San Francisco, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dennis Geary, an old regular soldier, who also has had under his command the Naval Battalion consisting of three companies, the cavalry troop and portions of the light battery and signal corps of San Francisco. Under orders from Maj.-Gen. Dimond, Col. Geary moved his regiment over at midnight on the 12th of July, and, to the utter amazement of the strikers, when they came down as usual to inspect the yards next morning, they found a strong picket line, and from that time until the close of operations a few days ago not a striker was able to enter the yards. Attempts were made to stop trains, cut them in two and pull firemen off the engine, and Col. Geary's command had several severe skirmishes with the mobs, coming out victorious in each of them and in no case having used anything but the butts of muskets and pistols, with an occasional necessary touch of the bayonet.

The war is now over, and the National Guard of California have learned lessons which will be of great service to them in future, and since the Fourth of July no mistakes have been committed. The success of Col. Geary with his command in Oakland only goes to prove what the National Guard of California can do when commanded by a competent officer. The official reports of the division and brigade commanders will probably fix the responsibility for the errors committed.

W. R. SMEDBERG, Capt. and Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., retired; Col. N. G. C., retired.

Co. H, 22d N. Y., Captain Cassidy, will hold an election for second lieutenant on Aug. 20, the only candidate being Sergeant Isherwood, who has an excellent reputation.

Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, of Co. F, 13th N. Y., has resigned. This makes the fourth officer that has sent in his resignation since the regiment returned from camp on July 28. The other officers who have resigned are Captain Steers, I. R. P., and Captain Lyon and Lieutenant Snyder, of Co. H.

The following members of Troop A, of New York, have qualified as marksmen: Sergeant Jacobus, Sergeant Reed, Trumpeter Braithwaite and Troopers Barnard and Claiborne. It is expected the troop will make its headquarters in the armory of the 8th Battalion in October next, as the lease for their present quarters will not be renewed. Work on the new armory of the troop is progressing and should be completed next spring.

The amendment to the constitution of New York concerning the organization of its militia, submitted by Maj. W. H. S. Cochran, 2d Brigade, in some respects is considered by officers well versed in military laws as very apt to prove detrimental to the interests of the service, especially that part relating to the appointment of officers by the Legislature. Some officers have been before the committee and entered objections to certain of the proposed amendments.

As in the 12th N. Y., enlisted men of the 8th Battalion summoned before a delinquency court are directed by Major Chauncey to appear in fatigue uniform, with equipments and white gloves, and no enlisted man will be allowed to appear before the court unless properly uniformed. All brasses must be clean and bright. This is as it should be, and the new rule will be found to work with considerable advantage. Lieut. J. W. Mason has been detailed as president of the delinquency court.

Co. D, 12th N. Y., Captain Barnard, is busy at present perfecting arrangements for a visit to Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 1, where they will spend two days. On the evening of Sept. 1 the play entitled the "Confederate Spy" will be presented at the Opera House, at Red Bank, under the auspices of Co. D. The company, it is expected, will encamp on the grounds of a prominent resident, and will give an exhibition drill. The baseball team of the company will also play a game with a local team, and other amusements will be arranged to insure a pleasant time for the company.

It is understood the application of Colonel Seward, of the 9th N. Y., for permission to drill his regiment at Van Courtlandt Park in September next, has not been granted. In this connection it is said the application of the colonel to the brigade commander was not worded as good military ethics require, as in his application the colonel, it is said, stated he desired to hold the drill which, as he says, "he postponed in accordance with the discretion allowed him in G. O. 1, April 18, from Brigade Headquarters." As Colonel Seward was found guilty by a G. C. M. for disobeying the order named above, and reprimanded in Orders from General Headquarters, July 4 last, his assumption in an official letter, in view of these facts, that he "postponed the drill," is considered as being ill-advised and unimilitary, and under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the request was not granted.

Capt. W. H. Schwalbe, of the Old Guard Association of the 12th N. Y., announces that the committee in charge of publication of the report of the

annual dinner in April have now in hands of the printer manuscript of all addresses, etc., in accord with a resolution which was passed at the July meeting. It is proposed to publish the names of the present membership of our association as part of the souvenir. A copy of the souvenir will be mailed to every member who has paid dues for the current year. Members who are in arrears are requested to send their dues to Capt. Charles E. Sprague, treasurer, 54 West 32d street, New York city. The secretary again requests that all those who have heretofore omitted to send the information secured in time for publication. Eighteen hundred and sixty-one company muster rolls of B, D, E, I, and K have been received; a loan of photographs of field, staff and line officers on duty in May, 1861; also of the 12th Volunteers. Also a good photograph of "Camp Anderson" is desired. The address of the secretary is 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There seems to be an impression that the Vosburgh Veterans, which is composed of old members of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. Militia, who served under Colonel Vosburgh, is not in accord with the other veteran corps of the regiment, and that it is calculated to injure them. In this connection President Henry P. Lieberman, of the Vosburgh Veterans, says: "The supposition that we are in any way organized to injure the Veteran Corps of the 71st is not true. The Vosburgh Veterans could not injure them if they would, and would not if they could. If the Vosburgh Veterans can't do them any good I can assure you, they will never do them any harm; for the Vosburgh Veterans have the old love for a member of the 71st, be he a recruit or veteran. The Vosburgh Veterans have organized to perpetuate the memory of the late Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh, and for that only."

Coming Events.

- Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.
- Aug. 11 to 19.—Camp of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic.
- Aug. 13 to 17.—Camp of Maine National Guard.
- Aug. 13 to 18.—Camp of 1st Regt. Massachusetts V. M. at Fort Warren, Mass.
- Aug. 20.—Annual outing of Co. K, 60th Battalion, at Williamsbridge, N. Y.
- Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.—Annual shooting competition Penn. N. G. at Mt. Gretna, Pa.
- Sept. 1.—Visit of Co. D, 12th N. Y., to Red Bank, N. J.
- Sept. 2.—Camp of Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Van Courtlandt Park.
- Sept. 3 to 8.—Annual meeting of New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt.
- Sept. 13.—State and Brigade Rifle Matches at Creedmoor, N. Y.
- Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.
- Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.
- Nov. 14 to 24.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.
- Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.

At the meeting for the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Aug. 11, Sir Andrew Noble read a paper before the mechanical science section on the measurement of gas-pressures in the bores of guns.

The Naval Militia.

CONNECTICUT.—The 1st Division of Naval Militia of Connecticut, Lieut. E. V. Reynolds in command, embarked on board the U. S. S. Atlanta at New Haven on Aug. 13 for a five days' tour of duty.

Various.

Corpl. A. J. Bleecker, of Co. K, 7th N. Y., has been unanimously elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G, 71st N. Y.

A camp of instruction for officers of the Kansas State troops will be established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on or about Sept. 10.

Col. F. V. Greene, 71st N. Y., and Lieut.-Col. McCoskry Butt, 12th N. Y., sailed on the Paris from New York Aug. 14 for Europe.

Co. F, 21st U. S. Infantry, left Plattsburgh, N. Y., for Battleboro, Vt., Aug. 12 to join the Vermont National Guard in their annual encampment.

Congress has passed the act making the appropriation of \$400,000 for the support of the National Guard, and has made it a permanent appropriation.

All the regiments and battalions in the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades have decided to be represented at Creedmoor with rifle teams, except the 14th and 47th regiments.

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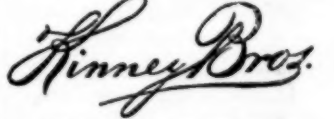
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I'm a man with strong convictions of what ought and ought not to be.

I am up in jurisprudence, I have read theology And the higher metaphysics, all of which will tend to show

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

The orders from headquarters, post or general, day by day,

I con them over carefully, and then—perhaps—obey,

Consistent with the "still, small voice" within me, don't ye know,

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

I do not smoke tobacco, and I don't indulge in beer,

The glance of every female shakes my very soul for fear,

My mind is pure and lofty, my demeanor meek and low,

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

Whatever the command may be, I look before I leap,

Move cautiously—if possible upon the matter sleep,

And probe my feelings gravely e'er I lift a hand or toe,

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

When I'm detailed to go on guard, the chances are, I may—

Provided no church festival occurs to bar the way,

To slight the which were sacrilege and my eternal woe,

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

And should I be confined and tried then, martyr-like, I'll die,

And woe betide the judges! when the Public hears my cry,

For duty, rank, discipline, sure, will never stand a show

With the conscience of a private of the Regular Army, O.

If rude, ungodly warfare should lay waste this blessed land,

'Tis very problematical on which side I would stand,

For deep, religious scruples tell me no man is my foe,

I'm a conscientious private in the Regular Army, O.

There are many others like me in the regular rank and file,

Elect and chosen vessels, foes to Satan's every wile,

And when we leave the Service in the ministry we'll go,

Like conscientious privates of the Regular Army, O.

PRIVATE STOKES, Bat. G, 1st Art.

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE.

One of the saddest stories that have ever come to light in connection with the enlisted branch of the naval service is told in a court-martial record which has just been received at the Navy Department. It is a story of life in a New York tenement house; of a sick wife and a dying babe, and of a husband—an enlisted man—who is unable to honestly secure sufficient money for his sick family's need, who has to descend to theft to obtain it.

The jacket on the record tells only the bare facts of the trial. It fails to speak of the mitigating circumstances contained in the document. It says that this is a "Record of proceedings of a naval general court-martial, held at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., July 31, 1894, Case No. 1, August M. Cabral, ship's cook, first class, U. S. Navy."

Cabral was charged with having stolen a gold watch of about \$60 in value, and when arranged pleaded guilty. His sentence by the court was imprisonment for one year with loss of pay, except \$3 per month for prison expenses and \$30 to be given to him at the expiration of his term of confinement. He was then to be dishonorably discharged from the Service. Upon Capt. Samuel C. Lemly's—the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy—recommendation, that portion of the court's sentence in relation to confinement was remitted by Secretary Herbert.

The defendant made a statement to the court of a most pitiful character, and it is fully borne out by letters from his wife and a real estate agent of New York City. Here is the defendant's statement:

"I came to the Raleigh with very little money, and I left behind me in New York my wife and little baby, nine months old. At the first issue of monthly money I drew \$15. I could not get more under the regulations, which require a month's pay to be retained on the books. I sent nearly all of this money home, as my wife was sick and ailing. I tried to borrow money from the men, but could not. They had no money. The next month I drew \$20, which I sent home; my wife was getting worse and doctors' bills and rent accumulating, she kept writing me for money, as she was sick and the baby also began to sicken. I could not get money. I knew she needed it. My child needed it. I was desperate. The watch was in the chest in the galley. In an evil moment I took it to help my wife and child. I did not intend to keep it. I intended pawing it, and when I could get the money redeem it and return it. I pawned the watch in New York, was detected and arrested. Now my service of 14 years is as nothing. My character is ruined. My wife is ill, in desperate circumstances with no money. My baby is dead."

A German military journal publishes statistics of the shells discharged by the Germans against French fortresses in the war of 1870. Strasburg heads the list with 202,100, while Belfort received 112,500, Paris 110,300, Thionville 16,600, Neuf-Brisach and Fort Mortier 11,200, Verdun 8,900, Soissons 8,400, Bitch 7,100, Mezieres 7,000, Toul 6,700, Montmedy 6,700, Longwy 6,400, Metz 4,900, and others follow with 3,000 down to 100. The grand total reaches 521,000 shells.

The recent birth of the tenth great-grandson of the Queen-Empress Victoria makes the number of her living descendants 56, there having been born during her reign four sons, five daughters, seventeen grandsons, twenty-three granddaughters, ten great-grandsons, and six great-granddaughters; grand total, sixty-five. Nine have died.

A Chicago statistician writes: "During the 12 days of the strike the militia, police, regulars and deputy sheriffs have killed seven people. According to the police reports, the railroads centering in Chicago killed at grade crossings 700 people last year, which would make a loss of life of 24 during this period. It will be seen that, deducting those killed in riots, there has been a net gain of 17 lives saved by the continuance of the railroad strike."

Messrs. Cook & Bernheimer, of Nos. 144 to 150 Franklin street, New York, whose advertisement appears on another page, states that its whiskey is bottled at the distillery under an absolutely satisfactory guarantee of purity and original condition in square bottles, packed in full quarts, five to the gallon, pints, half pints and quarter pints. A visit to the distillery of the company in Baltimore shows that this claim is well founded. The Mount Vernon whiskey is distilled in the old-fashioned way. There is the millstone to extract the juice, fermentation is allowed to continue for forty-eight hours, the liquid is passed through a three-chambered wood still and then double distilled through copper, and is finally allowed to run off at 40 above proof into the cistern room. Here it is barreled and is then placed in the bonded warehouse, also on the grounds, where it remains for three years. At the expiration of the bonded period the whiskey is removed to the free warehouse. From this place it is delivered directly to the bottling house, not a hundred feet away.

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BIRTHS.

CHITTENDEN.—At Arcade, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1894, to Lieutenant and Mrs. H. M. Chittenden, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

MULLAY-FLYNN.—At Columbus, O., Aug. 1, 1894, Lieutenant W. H. Mullay, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Flynn, of Columbus.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—At Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 7, Alfred Balmbridge, youngest son of Lieut. Alfred B. and Kitty Smyth Johnson, and grandson of General R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., aged 9 months.

GRIERSON.—At Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 4, 1894, Maj. J. C. Grierson, brother of General Benjamin Henry Grierson, U. S. A., retired.

LITTLE.—At San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 3, 1894, Mr. William A. Little, son of Capt. Thomas Little, formerly Captain 10th U. S. Cavalry.

WAIT.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1894, Geo. W. Wait, formerly acting 2d Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.

WALKER.—At Evansville, Ind., Aug. 7, 1894, Mary A., widow of Major John T. Walker, Surg., U. S. Vols., and mother-in-law of Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Walker and Maj. Jesse W. Walker, U. S. Vols. (both deceased), and of Capt. Geo. B. Walker, U. S. Inf.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 2238 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill., July 27, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing four miles or less of the Eastern Section of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal between Mile 0 and Mile 4, near Bureau Junction, Ill., and for excavating the lock pits and constructing the foundations for four locks, will be received here until 12 noon, central time, August 27, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application here, or to Asst. Engr. JAMES C. LONG, Tikilwa, Ill. W. L. MARSHALL, Captain, Corps of Engineers.



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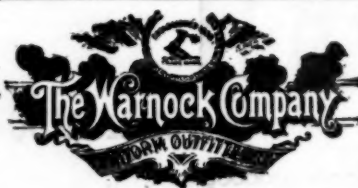
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